

## How Tobacco Firms and U.S. Broke Down Barriers to East

Embattled at Home, Industry Gets Boost From Washington

By Glenn Frankel  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — On the streets of Manila, boys as young as 10 hop in and out of traffic selling Marlboros and Lucky Strikes to motorists. In the discos and coffee shops of Seoul, young Koreans light up foreign brands that a decade ago were illegal to possess.

And in Beijing, America's biggest tobacco companies are competing for the right to launch cooperative projects with the state-run tobacco monopoly in hopes of capturing a share of the biggest potential market in the world.

Throughout the bustling cities of a newly prosperous Asia, the American cigarette is king. It has become a symbol of affluence and sophistication, a statement and an aspiration. At home — where the American tobacco industry is besieged by anti-smoking activists, government regulators, grand juries and plaintiffs' lawyers — cigarette consumption has undergone a 15-year decline.

Thanks to foreign sales, however, the companies are making larger profits than ever before.

But the industry did not launch its campaign for new overseas markets alone. The Reagan and Bush administrations used their economic and political clout to pry open markets in China, Japan, South Korea and Taiwan for American cigarettes. At a time when one arm of the government was warning Americans about the dangers of smoking, another was helping the industry recruit a new generation of smokers.

To this day, many American officials see cigarette exports strictly as an issue of free trade and economic fairness, while tobacco industry critics and public health advocates consider it a moral question. Even the Clinton administration finds itself torn. It is the most vocally anti-smoking administration in U.S. history, yet it has been in the uncomfortable role of challenging or delaying some anti-smoking efforts overseas.

At the same time, fledgling anti-smoking movements are rising up with support from American activists, passing restrictions that in some cases are tougher than those in the United States.

Having exported its cigarette industry, the United States is now in effect exporting its anti-smoking movement as well.

Just as the industry's overseas campaign has produced new smokers and new profits, it has also produced new consequences. Richard Peto, an epidemiologist at Oxford University, estimates that smoking is responsible for 3 million deaths a year worldwide; he projects that 30 years from now the number will have reached 10 million, most of them in developing nations.

In China alone, he says, 50 million people who are now 18 or younger eventually will die from smoking-related diseases. "In most countries, the worst is yet to come," he warns.

Asia is where tobacco's search for new horizons began and where the industry came to rely most on Washington's help. The government in effect be-

See EXPORTS, Page 11



A young Asian smoker, the target of U.S. firms.

## Wrangle on Access To Food Marks End Of Rome Summit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROME — The United Nations ended its World Food Summit amid continued wrangling, Sunday, when the United States objected that a right to access to food was not an obligation that the world's governments had to adhere to.

In addition, several Roman Catholic and Muslim nations reaffirmed their opposition to population controls.

In a written objection to a declaration on hunger adopted at the closing session of the summit meeting, Washington said that achieving the right to adequate food was "a goal or aspiration" and not an international right or obligation.

The 194 nations at the five-day meeting, organized by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, urged that the world work by 2015 to cut in half the number of people without access to sufficient food. That number was estimated at 840 million. The delegates also urged that trade barriers involving food be dismantled and opposed using food aid as a political tool — leading to denunciations of embargoes by a host of speakers, including Pope John Paul II and the Cuban leader, Fidel Castro.

Mr. Castro, who is scheduled to meet the Pope on Tuesday, said at a closing news conference that a possible papal trip to Cuba would be a "very important event" that could "have repercussions on international public opinion" against the 34-year U.S. embargo against Cuba.

He also appealed to President Bill Clinton to follow the spirit of the UN plan and halt the "economic war" against Cuba.

At its outset, the conference adopted by acclamation a nonbinding Declaration on World Food Security that affirms in its opening paragraph "the right of everyone to have access to safe and nutritious food consistent with the right to adequate food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger."

But Washington's objection said: "The United States does not recognize

any change in the current state of conventional or customary international law regarding rights related to food.

"The United States believes that this is a goal or aspiration to be realized progressively but does not give rise to any international obligations nor diminish the responsibility of national governments toward their citizens."

But South Africa threw its weight behind calls by many African and other Third World nations to establish food as

See FOOD, Page 10

## Refugees' Exodus From Zaire Slows Down

By James C. McKinley Jr.  
New York Times Service

GISENYI, Rwanda — For a third straight day, hundreds of thousands of Rwandan refugees trooped back into their homeland on Sunday, part of a column of people nearly 40 miles long snaking into the green hills of this central African country.

But United Nations officials said that the pace of the exodus had

The United States reviews its role in central Africa. Page 10.

slackened and that it would probably end by Monday.

They estimated that more than 350,000 people had crossed the border in the last two days and that perhaps 100,000 more were still on the road on the Zairian side.

The refugees now marching out of Zaire appear severely weakened by their ordeal. The strongest are already reaching their villages in Rwanda, but many of those arriving

See REFUGEES, Page 10

## Failed Russian Probe Falling to Earth, U.S. Says

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HONOLULU — A Russian space probe will come crashing down Monday in east-central Australia after failing to break out of Earth's orbit on a mission to Mars, the Clinton administration said Sunday.

The probe lifted off early Sunday from the Baikonur Cosmodrome in Kazakhstan. The first three stages fired properly, according to the tracking center in Evpatoriya, Ukraine. Problems arose when a booster rocket on the fourth stage failed to ignite, the Interfax news agency said, quoting one of the mission directors, Vladimir Molodtsov.

Based on tracking data developed over the last 16 hours, the U.S. Space Command now estimates the spacecraft will re-enter the Earth's atmosphere just after 8 P.M. Eastern standard time tonight, with a predicted impact point in east-central Australia, the White

House said in a statement issued Sunday in Honolulu, where President Clinton is vacationing.

The White House press secretary, Michael McCurry, said the United States "believes the size of the probe is large enough to give pieces of it a chance of surviving re-entry, though most of the spacecraft will burn up in the atmosphere."

Robert Bell, senior director for arms control on the National Security Council, also said that most of the spacecraft would burn up in re-entry. But there exist "two penetrating vehicles that were designed to withstand great re-entry pressures," he said, adding that they were expected to survive.

The craft was carrying reinforced canisters of deadly plutonium that could pose a threat should they crack open.

Word of the expected crash came one day before Mr. Clinton was scheduled to fly to Australia on the first leg of a 10-

day tour of Asia-Pacific nations.

The president, making his first visit to Australia, was due to arrive in Sydney in the southeast region of the country late Tuesday, with subsequent stops in nearby Canberra and Port Douglas on the northeastern coast. (AP, Reuters)

■ Failure Hurts Russia Program

Alexandra Stanley of The New York Times reported earlier from Moscow:

The failure of the Russian interplanetary probe to Mars to break out of the Earth's orbit dealt an embarrassing setback to the Russian space program.

The \$64 million project carried experiments from Russia and 21 other countries intended to study the surface, atmosphere and magnetic fields of Mars.

Vladimir Ananyev, a spokesman for the space agency, said the failure was not a catastrophe. "You had your failure

with the space shuttle, why can't we?" he said.

"You found a way out of the situation," he added. "This was not a very big mistake. We will carry through to a successful end. We will try again, and not just once."

But others suggested the craft's failure was a major setback.

"What's happening now is a combination of bad luck and complete carelessness and mismanagement of the space program in Russia," said Roald Sagdeev, professor in the physics department at the University of Maryland who was once a leader in the Soviet space program.

"The government is not giving the promised budget, not paying salaries for several months, and it has clearly affected the working discipline and morale of people," he said. "This was the only major space exploration program going on in Russia in the last several years."

## Chilean Ostentation Piques Its Neighbors

By Calvin Sims  
New York Times Service

SANTIAGO — On a recent flight to Santiago, two young Chilean executives sitting in the first-class section sipped champagne to celebrate a deal they had just closed in Buenos Aires.

Reveling at their good fortune, they tried to buy one of each item in the airline's duty-free catalogue. When the flight attendant informed them that there was a limit on duty-free items, one of the executives said, "It's easier for a Chilean to buy a company in Argentina than it is to buy duty-free."

The executives' behavior seemed to confirm a growing notion in Latin America that Chileans, long viewed as shy and reserved, have become arrogant as their country's economy has boomed.

"Chileans have always been kind, humble, hard-working people," said Ricardo Fernandez, an Argentine businessman who sat behind the Chilean executives on the flight to Santiago.

"But now they've earned a few pennies and learned how to dress, and now they think they rule the world."

In the past decade, Chile has become a model for economic change in the region by being the first country to privatize state enterprises, slash tariffs, liberalize investment and open its doors to foreign capital.

The result has been 12 consecutive years of record growth, at about 7 percent a year, which have made Chileans the new rich of Latin America.

Chilean companies have wasted little time putting that new wealth to work, investing more than \$8 billion in other South American countries in the past five years.

Chileans own major stakes in electric utilities, railroads, supermarkets, pension funds, pharmaceutical firms, textile plants and telephone systems throughout the continent.

While many Latin Americans say they admire Chile's economic success, others say prosperity is altering the

character of this country of 13.5 million people bounded by the Pacific Ocean and the Andes mountain range.

For many Argentines, who had long been considered the most self-regarding nationality in Latin America, being overtaken by their once-poorer neighbor has been particularly galling.

In April, Argentines expressed outrage when a Chilean-owned utility cut off power to the international airport in Buenos Aires after Argentine officials fell behind in payments.

Although the power was eventually restored, the incident was viewed in Argentina as yet another example of Chile's new attitude.

Ever since Bolivia lost its coastline to Chile in the War of the Pacific in 1884, there has been bad blood between those two countries as well.

But relations reached the boiling point this year when a Chilean company acquired a 50 percent stake in Bolivia's

See CHILE, Page 10

## Iliescu Defeated in Romania Vote

BUCHAREST (Reuters) — Emil Constantinescu, a centrist reformer, defeated the incumbent president, Ion Iliescu, in Romania's presidential election Sunday, ending a long period in power for former Communists.

Television exit polls said Mr. Constantinescu won the presidential runoff race by around 8 percent of the vote, completing a rejection of leftist forces that began with a parliamentary victory for reformers two weeks ago.

Mr. Iliescu, a senior Communist official under the dictator, Nicolae Ceau-

sescu, immediately appeared at a news conference to concede defeat and congratulate his rival. Mr. Constantinescu's victory ends the grip former Communists have held on power in Romania since the 1989 revolution.

Mr. Constantinescu appeared on television Sunday night to deliver a victory speech. "Romanians have decided without hesitation what their future will be this decade," he said. "We were voting at a crossroads in history for Romania's place in the world."

Earlier article, Page 7.

PAGE TWO  
Manila's Summit Cleanup

THE AMERICAS  
CIA Chief Faces Hostility in Watts

OPINION  
Time for Seriousness About the UN

EUROPE  
For Serbs, a Hard Croatia

INTERNATIONAL  
Mexico Reforms Derailed

BUSINESS/FINANCE  
BHP Bets on North America



GOING ONCE... Ron Sommer, chief of Deutsche Telekom, unveiling the share price on Sunday for its offering Monday. Page 13.

## A Giant Leap for Women in Acapulco (And on Campus, Deeper Look at Men)

87 Feet Down, Into a Ribbon of Sea

The Associated Press

ACAPULCO, Mexico — On dares, for kicks and for prizes, men have been diving from a cliff into a sea-filled chasm here for decades. Until now, women simply watched one of Mexico's great rituals of "machismo."

But in the demise of another gender barrier, women were going for prize

money over the weekend for the first time in the Acapulco's renowned cliff-diving championships.

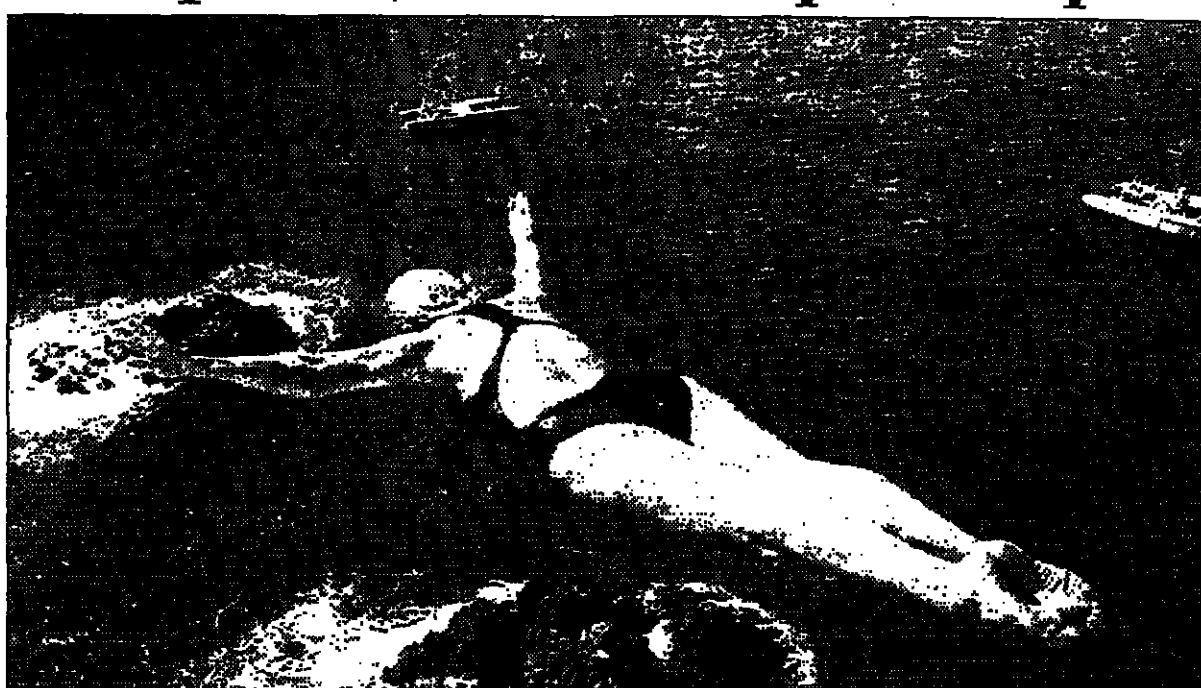
It's partly equal opportunity and partly marketing inspiration.

Organizers this year hope the presence of female divers will rejuvenate the event after a three-year hiatus.

The money isn't big: \$6,000 apiece for the winners of separate men's and women's divisions. But this is mainly about bragging rights. Most of this weekend's competitors were seeking to boost their marquee value as divers on the amusement-park circuit.

Seven American and Canadian women joined 27 men jumping from the cliffs of this Pacific resort city into a churning gorge known as "La Quebrada," or "The Break." The women competed Saturday and the men Sunday, after days of preliminaries.

The women were following a pioneer named Barbara Winter. In 1977, she performed well in practice rounds at



Adele Laurent of Denver diving from Acapulco's 87-foot La Quebrada cliff in an international competition.

## America Studies The Male Psyche

By Rene Sanchez  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In academic courses, in campus forums and workshops, colleges across the United States are embracing a new subject to study and debate: men.

At Colorado State University last month, hundreds of students flocked to campus sessions on masculinity, including one titled "From Intimacy Phobic to Intimacy Junkie: A New Path for Men." At Hobart College in New York, faculty are tackling the topic with a class called "Theories of Masculinity."

The University of Michigan held a campus symposium on manhood earlier this semester. Ohio University has a new course called "The Nature of Men." Students at Long Island University in New York have created a

See MEN, Page 10

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Andorra	10.00 FF Lebanon
Antilles	12.50 FF Morocco
Cameroon	1,600 CFA Qatar
Egypt	2E 5 Réunion
France	10.00 FF Saudi Arabia
Gabon	1,100 CFA Senegal
Greece	350 Dr. Spain
Italy	2,800 Lira Tunisia
Jordan	1,250 Dhs U.A.E.
	10.00 Dhs U.S. Mil. (Eur.)



See DIVERS, Page 10

150



## Erasing Reality / No 'Eyesores' in the Philippines

## Manila Cleans Up for Summit

By Keith B. Richburg  
Washington Post Service

**M**ANILA — In some ways, you might call Edgardo Pineda an unfortunate victim of the expanding economic cooperation of the Asia-Pacific region.

Mr. Pineda works as a vendor in a market here, selling plastic wares. He does not know much about what the 16 world leaders, including President Bill Clinton, will be discussing when they converge here this week. But he does know that because of the event, a big yellow bulldozer came and demolished his house.

"I had been here for 25 years," said Mr. Pineda, 41, as he stared blankly at the heap of debris that used to be his home. A squatter shack slapped together with plywood and tin in the teeming slum called Paco at the edge of the Pasig River.

He described how he and his wife, Lourdes, watched helplessly as the bulldozer flattened their shanty and 39 others. He did not try to fight back, he said, "because of my wife, my children."

Imelda Marcos, widow of former President Ferdinand Marcos, used to call it beautification. In practice it meant that whenever the Philippines acted as host to a major international event, this decaying bay-side capital got a fresh coat of paint, and the "eyesores" — meaning the thousands of squatter families living in tin-roofed shacks — were forcibly removed. It happened for the Miss Universe pageant in 1974, for the World Bank conference of 1976 and for the UN Conference on Trade and Development three years later.

Filipinos tossed out the Marcos dictatorship more than a decade ago in a People's Power uprising that restored democracy to this Southeast Asian archipelago.

But now, as the city spruces up to welcome the Nov. 20 to 25 summit meeting of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum — known as APEC — it seems some things have not changed at all.

Hundreds of squatter shacks have been bulldozed along the capital's major roads leading from the international airport to the big hotels and convention sites.

When APEC delegates arrive and drive into town, they will see mainly a sparkling fresh capital of white-washed walls, freshly painted curbs and median lines and 2,000 new street lights.

They will not see the rainshack shanties like Mr. Pineda's, which normally would clog the spaces beneath the bridges and along the riverbanks.

Manila's big housecleaning campaign in anticipation of the APEC meeting has left at least 10,000 of the city's estimated 3 million people homeless, according to the Anti-Demolition Coalition, a group that lobbies for the rights of squatters. About 1,000 families were removed from a stretch of land reclaimed from Manila Bay, and 200 more families were left homeless when the bulldozers plowed through the Paco slum, according to a member of the coalition, Butch Abilir.

**P**RESIDENT Fidel Ramos called a moratorium on demolitions late last month, after a violent incident between squatters and bulldozer crews erupted as Mr. Ramos was meeting with a senior Catholic bishop to discuss the situation. Since the moratorium, the remaining shacks have been concealed behind a huge, white plywood wall erected along the Tramo bridge, one of the main airport approach roads.

"Expect a lot more white walls, white boards, with 'Welcome Delegates' written on them," Mr. Abilir said. "That's not reality. You hide your people? Is that what APEC means?"

Government officials have declared that many of the squatters are living in a "danger zone," too close to the river's edge and in unsanitary conditions. Some of the squatters said they were served demolition notices more than a year ago and told that they would be relocated to an outlying province, Bulacan.

And while some city officials have said the rush to remove or conceal the shacks is not related to the summit meeting, few have offered convincing reasons why the shacks are being demolished, while the major thoroughfares are being repainted and new lighting installed.

"It's because of APEC," said Gina Castro, who watched the bulldozers flatten her home of 12 years. Since her



Demonstrators in Manila protesting APEC, whose policies they said would eventually ruin farms and other small businesses. A resident, left, surveying the wreckage of a Manila shantytown.

police officer husband was killed 10 years ago — shot in the head by a Communist urban hit squad — Mrs. Castro, 39, has supported her three children by selling food from a street stall. "I don't want to go to Bulacan. It's very far away."

**S**INCE her house was demolished, she and her children have spent the nights sleeping on mats on the sidewalk. "We'll stay here, on the highway," she said. Asked about the likelihood of a nighttime rain storm, she looked forlorn. "I don't know," she said quietly.

And as Ruby Navigante, 37, watched another government bulldozer flatten the house she had lived in since 1969, she said, "APEC is no good!"

The removal of the squatter communities is not the only sign of the government's unease about the Philippines' image as international luminaries arrive.

Another major headache is security. The government has mobilized police

officers and soldiers and has formed an anti-terrorist unit.

An official of the committee organizing the APEC meeting said the anti-terrorist squad planned to stage a 10-hour test of responses to various scenarios.

The simulated crises include delegates trapped in burning hotels and kidnapped or ambushed in their motorcades, and their wives suffering heart attacks.

Subic Bay, the old U.S. naval base and now a free port and industrial zone, will be the site of a formal meeting Nov. 25 of APEC heads of state and government. Workers have constructed 21 villas there with thick concrete walls and bulletproof glass to house leaders who choose to spend the night.

Schools will be suspended for three days in Manila and in the area around Subic during the meeting, and some roads will have special "APEC only" lanes.

The government, also jittery about anti-summit protests by leftist and populist groups, has banned several

people it considers dissidents from entering the country. Among those is the East Timorese activist Jose Ramos-Horta, a co-winner of this year's Nobel Peace Prize.

President Ramos banned Mr. Ramos-Horta as a courtesy to President Suharto of Indonesia, whose troops continue to occupy the territory they invaded and annexed 20 years ago.

**T**HE SECURITY preparations and the clean-up campaign have many here asking whether the prestige associated with hosting a major international event is worth what they say is a serious trampling of the country's newfound democratic image.

Ninez Cacho Olivares, a columnist for the Philippine Daily Inquirer newspaper and a harsh critic of the president, wrote recently, "Why is Ramos, who has fashioned himself before the world as the only democratic leader in Southeast Asia, going against the very essence of democracy?"



Michael Williamson/The Washington Post

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## World Population Growth Has Slowed, UN Survey Shows

By Barbara Crossette  
New York Times Service

**UNITED NATIONS**, New York — A new survey by the United Nations has found that the world's population is growing almost everywhere more slowly than expected even a few years ago. The study also found that the number of people being added to the world each year has begun to fall sooner than anticipated.

"The world's population is sta-

bilizing sooner than we thought," said Joseph Chamie, director of the UN Population Division, which collects and analyzes population data. "We had some glimmer that this was occurring several years ago, but we weren't sure if it was simply a blip. Now we actually have concrete results showing this is a global trend."

The new population figures, now circulating among UN agencies, will be published with analysis and commentary in book form early next year.

Mr. Chamie and other analysts say the family planning and other aid programs of the 1960s and 1970s that gave couples around the world more control over the number of children they had, augmented by more recent programs to give women more economic power and social status, have paid off in steady, continuous fertility declines in every region.

But analysts caution that these gains could be reversed if foreign aid budgets continue to shrink and opposition to family planning pro-

grams and other aid intended to enhance women's rights restricts the activities of international agencies. "There is no guarantee that these trends will be sustained," said Mr. Chamie, who is an American.

"They could stagnate or switch back."

J. Brian Atwood, administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development, called the new figures heartening.

Population declines are also explained, though to a lesser extent, by

higher death rates in some areas, Mr. Chamie said. Wars and AIDS have reduced life expectancy in Africa. In Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, life expectancy has also declined.

The new UN figures, covering 1990 to 1995, show a population growth rate worldwide of 1.48 percent a year, significantly lower than the 1.57 percent projected by the previous report in 1994. The world therefore already has 29 million fewer people than expected.

## South Africa Finds Source In Ebola Case

The Associated Press

**JOHANNESBURG** — A doctor from Gabon who arrived in South Africa last month with a high fever is suspected as the source of the deadly Ebola virus that infected a nurse, health officials said Sunday.

The cases are the first in South Africa of Ebola, a hemorrhagic virus that has no cure and is often fatal.

The nurse's symptoms first appeared 10 days ago, and Sunday she was in serious but stable condition.

Blood tests on the Gabonese doctor confirmed he had Ebola, said a statement by the Gauteng provincial health department issued at a news conference.

Health officials said the doctor and the South African nurse were the only two people in the country known to be infected.

Family members, co-workers and other "close contacts" with the two are being monitored closely for any symptoms of Ebola, such as fever, liver or kidney failure and bleeding, said Dr. Liz Floyd, director for AIDS and communicable diseases in the Gauteng health department.

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## U.S. Moves to Secure Planes' Sensor Ports

**WASHINGTON (AP)** — Airlines are being urged to use warning flags to make sure that protective covers are removed from sensor openings in planes before flight. The U.S. National Transportation Safety Board issued the urgent recommendation Friday.

The move stems from the crash on Oct. 2 of a Peruvian airliner that killed all 70 people aboard. Peruvian transport authorities said last week that adhesive tape covering sensor ports on the fuselage may have led to the disaster. The tape had been applied to keep out moisture while the aircraft was being polished before the flight.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

A blockage of these ports can cause erroneous airspeed and altitude indications, the safety board reported. In the Peru crash, just minutes after the plane left the Lima airport, the pilot radioed that his instruments had failed.

## Philippine Pilots Protest

**MANILA (AP)** — The Philippine Airlines pilots' union said it "may have to go on strike anytime" over what it said was the refusal by management to take its grievances seriously.

In a statement made Saturday, the union said there had been no new collective bargaining agreement since Lucio Tan, a tobacco tycoon, gained control of the airline in 1992. The pilots are seeking pay increases.

A strike would undermine the government's preparations for the 18-nation Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation meetings this year.

## This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

**MONDAY:** Belize, Haiti, Latvia, Morocco, Oman.  
**TUESDAY:** Belize, Monaco, Oman, Puerto Rico.  
**WEDNESDAY:** Germany, Mexico.  
**FRIDAY:** Lebanon.  
**SATURDAY:** Georgia, Japan.  
Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters, Bloomberg.

## WEATHER

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by AccuWeather.

Europe				Asia			
Today	High	Low	Forecast	Today	High	Low	Forecast
Algeria	14/27	10/24	C	Bahamas	29/31	25/23	28/30
Amsterdam	14/27	10/24	C	Bangkok	29/31	25/23	28/30
Antwerp	14/27	10/24	C	Beijing	11/22	6/22	9/22
Athens	20/28	15/23	C	Bombay	29/31	25/23	28/30
Berlin	14/27	10/24	C	Buenos Aires	29/31	25/23	28/30
Birmingham	14/27	10/24	C	Calcutta	29/31	25/23	28/30
Bombay	29/31	25/23	28/30	Chengdu	29/31	25/23	28/30
Boston	14/27	10/24	C	Chongqing	29/31	25/23	28/30
Buenos Aires	29/31	25/23	28/30	Colombo	29/31	25/23	28/30
Bulgaria	14/27	10/24	C	Dacca	29/31	25/23	28/30
Burkina Faso	14/27	10/24	C	Dhaka	29/31	25/23	28/30
Burundi	14/27	10/24	C	Dili	29/31	25/23	28/30
Cameroon	14/27	10/24	C	Doha	29/31	25/23	28/30
Canada	14/27	10/24	C	Durban	29/31	25/23	28/30
Cape Town	14/27	10/24	C	Harare	29/31	25/23	28/30
Casablanca	14/27	10/24	C	Hong Kong	29/31	25/23	28/30
Cebu	29/31	25/23	28/30	Jaipur	29/31	25/23	28/30
Chengdu	29/31	25/23	28/30	Jakarta	29/31	25/23	28/30
Chongqing	29/31	25/23	28/30	Johannesburg	29/31	25/23	28/30
Colombo	29/31	25/23	28/30	Khartoum	29/31	25/23	28/30
Dacca	29/31	25/23	28/30	Kuala Lumpur	29/31	25/23	28/30
Dhaka	29/31	25/23	28/30	Laos	29/31	25/23	28/30
Dili	29/31	25/23	28/30	Lebanon	29/31	25/23	28/30
Doha	29/31	25/23	28/30	Libya	29/31	25/23	28/30
Durban	29/31	25/23	28/30	Lithuania	29/31	25/23	28/30
Harare	29/31	25/23	28/30	Madagascar	29/31	25/23	28/30
Hong Kong	29/31	25/23	28/30	Malawi	29/31	25/23	28/30
Jaipur	29/31	25/23	28/30	Mali	29/31	25/23	28/30
Jakarta	29/31	25/23	28/30	Mauritania	29/31	25/23	28/30
Johannesburg	29/31	25/23	28/30	Mexico	29/31	25/23	28/30
Khartoum	29/31	25/23	28/30	Moldova	29/31	25/23	28/30
Kuala Lumpur	29/31	25/23	28/30	Monaco	29/31	25/23	28/30
Laos	29/31	25/23	28/30	Morocco	29/31	25/23	28/30
Lebanon	29/31	25/23	28/30	Mozambique	29/31	25/23	28/30
Libya	29/31	25/23	28/30	Nairobi	29/31	25/23	28/30
Lithuania	29/31	25/23	28/30	Rangoon	29/31	25/23	28/30
Madagascar	29/31	25/23	28/30	Reykjavik	29/31	25/23	28/30
Malawi	29/31	25/23	28/30	Riyadh	29/31	25/23	28/30
Mali	29/31	25/23	28/30	Sao Paulo	29/31	25/23	28/30
Mauritania	29/31	25/23	28/30	Seoul	29/31	25/23	28/30
Mexico	29/31	25/23	28/30	Singapore	29/31	25/23	28/30
Monaco	29/31	25/23	28/30	Sri Lanka	29/31	25/23	28/30
Morocco	29/31	25/23	28/30	Taipei	29/31	25/23	28/30
Mozambique	29/31	25/23	28/30	Tokyo	29/31	25/23	28/30
Nairobi	29/31	25/23	28/30	Ulaanbaatar	29/31	25/23	28/30
Rangoon	29/31	25/23	28/30	Yokohama	29/31	25/23	28/30
Reykjavik	29/31	25/23	28/30				
Riyadh	29/31	25/23	28/30				
Sao Paulo	29/31	25/23	28/30				
Seoul	29/31	25/23	28/30				
Singapore	29/31	25/23	28/30				
Sri Lanka	29/31	25/23	28/30				
Taipei	29/31	25/23	28/30				
Tokyo	29/31	25/23	28/30				
Ulaanbaatar	29/31	25/23	28/30				
Yokohama	29/31	25/23	28/30				

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## THE AMERICAS

## POLITICAL NOTES

# CIA Chief Faces Hostile Audience

## Anger and Abuse in Watts

By William Claiborne  
Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES — The director of central intelligence went to Watts to confront allegations that the CIA had links to crack cocaine traffickers in the United States in the 1980s.

And in a tumultuous meeting in the heart of Watts, where has run the strongest anger over what many call a government conspiracy, the CIA chief, John M. Deutch, stoically faced off hostile and abusive questions.

The meeting Friday nearly degenerated into bedlam, with some members of the predominantly black audience shouting at the nation's top intelligence official and branding him a "murderer."

Mr. Deutch sat unfazed through tirades after tirades, shouting from the floor of a high school auditorium, and on those occasions when he was allowed to speak, he repeatedly promised to investigate fully all allegations of wrongdoing by his agency.

He also said that "no one previously has come forward and told you there was going to be an investigation" and pleaded with the audience to wait until the inquiry was complete before judging the CIA.

"This is some [expletive], baby, bringing this man here!" one speaker shouted at Representative Jimmie Miller-McDonald, Democrat of California, who arranged the meeting. "Why are you bringing this man into the community?"

Mr. Deutch smiled nervously and did not comment, a posture he adopted throughout the meeting, when faced with the most abusive questions or declarations.

Most of the questions or speeches focused on an investigative series published in September by the San Jose Mercury News. The series implied that a substantial portion of the cocaine that a Nicaraguan drug trafficker brought into black neighborhoods in the mid-1980s was linked to contra rebels and the CIA.

A belief that the government had a role in inundating their neighborhoods with cocaine, and indirectly, in the resulting wave of gang wars and shootings that accelerated in the 1980s, has struck such a responsive chord among blacks that both the CIA and the Justice Department have opened investigations, along with congressional committees and the Congressional Black Caucus.

Mr. Deutch repeatedly denied that any plot existed, saying at one point that "at this moment, we have no evidence of the CIA engaging in drug trafficking."

He nonetheless repeatedly pledged a thorough investigation by the CIA inspector-general and said that anyone found guilty of wrongdoing "will be brought to justice."

He said the inspector-general's office had a "good track record" of uncovering past CIA misdeeds and cited one investigation of the misuse of credit cards that resulted in jail sentences for some agency employees.

That response was met with derisive laughter and more shouted insults that lasted until Mr. Deutch stared down his accusers and continued with a promise that all of the facts uncovered would be made public and reviewed by Congress.

Some of the most raucous moments came when a speaker who identified himself as Michael Ruppert, a former Los Angeles Police Department narcotics detective, claimed that the CIA tried to recruit him in the late 1970s to

### Fund-Raiser Loses Democratic Party Job

The Associated Press  
WASHINGTON — John Huang, the Democratic Party fund-raiser at the center of a controversy over the soliciting of foreign funds, has lost his job at the Democratic National Committee, a spokeswoman said Sunday.

The spokeswoman, Amy Weiss Tobe, denied that the action against Mr. Huang was punitive. She said he was among 105 people being let go as part of post-election reductions in staff.

Republicans have asked the Justice Department to appoint an independent counsel to investigate fund-raising by the committee. Mr. Huang was involved in some of the transactions that have come under scrutiny.

### Furor Brews on Easing Drug Use

NEW YORK — By approving initiatives to permit the use of marijuana for medical purposes, California and Arizona voters have touched off a nationwide battle between Americans who want to hold the line against illegal drugs and those who think it is time to challenge other long-standing prohibitions against drug use.

Passions are fierce on both sides and the votes have stirred a dialogue about drugs and the potential, or risk, of broader policy changes.

The initiatives are probably the first time since the repeal of Prohibition that the public has approved a pullback in the war on drugs, said Ethan Nadelmann, director of the Lindesmith Center, a policy institute in New York that promotes more tolerant drug policies. "It was made clear that the public was ahead of the politicians on this," said Mr. Nadelmann, who was a strategist for the referendum campaigns.

But opponents are striking back. Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America brought 1,000 leaders of its local chapters to Washington last week and discussed how to prevent initiatives on the medical use of marijuana from reaching the ballot in other states.

On Friday, the director of the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy, Barry R. McCaffrey, declared that the referendums in California and Arizona are now a national concern.

"Just when the nation is trying its hardest to educate teenagers not to use psychoactive drugs," Mr. McCaffrey said, "now they are being told that marijuana and other drugs are good, they are medicine. The conflict in messages is extremely harmful."

Proponents portrayed the referendums as acts of compassion meant to help the chronically or terminally ill by letting them use an illegal drug to ease pain.

Critics contend that in passing the referendums on Nov. 5 by votes of nearly 56 percent to 44 percent in California and

65 percent to 35 percent in Arizona, voters were tricked into approving measures that pave the way for broader use of marijuana.

"The California proposition was a wolf dressed in sheep's clothing," said James E. Copple, the president of Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America. "They're using the AIDS victims and terminally ill as props to promote the use of marijuana." (NYT)

### Hatch Lashes Out at Clinton

WASHINGTON — Departing from post-election expressions of bipartisanship, Senator Orrin Hatch of Utah, the Republican chairman of the Judiciary Committee, has accused President Bill Clinton of unleashing "attack dogs" to smear Kenneth Starr, the independent counsel investigating White-water and related matters.

Mr. Hatch said that associates of the president and his wife, Hillary, were attacking Mr. Starr's character and that the special counsel's role as an investigator inhibited him from defending himself.

In response to Mr. Hatch's remarks, John Quinn, the White House counsel, said, "The White House and the American people are certainly entitled to every assurance that the independent counsel is, in fact, independent and in all ways fair."

Mr. Hatch also warned in the same speech that he would mobilize Republicans in the Senate to be far tougher on the administration's judicial nominees during Mr. Clinton's second term "to insure that President Clinton does not pack the judiciary with liberal activists who will make mincemeat of our Constitution and laws."

Mr. Hatch said many of the Clinton-appointed nominees who were confirmed by the Senate have since rendered judicial rulings he regards as excessively liberal.

The Republicans have a 53-47 edge in the Senate and that majority will grow to 55-45 when the next Congress convenes. (NYT)



President Bill Clinton driving the cart at Luana Hills golf course with Hawaii's governor, Ben Cayetano.

### Quote/Unquote

Governor Ben Cayetano of Hawaii, who made a pitch for federal flood relief while on a rain-soaked golf course with President Clinton: "We're very, very confident that when we file for relief, we will receive favorable consideration." (AP)

## New Governor Breaks With an Ethnic Mold

By William Claiborne  
Washington Post Service

SEATTLE — When Gary Locke, who will soon be sworn in as the first Chinese-American governor, decided to go into politics after graduating from Yale University and Boston University Law School, his father, Jimmie, was not impressed.

"Too much headache, not much money," said the 79-year-old retired grocery store owner, whose own father once worked as a houseboy at a few blocks from the governor's mansion in Olympia. "Asian-Americans here usually go for engineering or science or become doctors," said the elder Locke, who emigrated to America after his father had returned to China to start a family.

The governor-elect, who grew up in a public housing

project here, learned no English until after his fifth birthday because his parents spoke only Cantonese at home.

Mr. Locke, 46, said he originally intended a career in urban planning or forestry. But after getting his law degree, serving as a deputy prosecutor and working on several local campaigns, he was drawn into the political world. One factor in his activism, he said, came when his father was seriously wounded in a holdup of his grocery.

It is still relatively rare for Asian-Americans to aspire to high federal or state office. The reasons are largely cultural, particularly among first-generation Americans like Mr. Locke. Many of their parents retain old-country suspicions of politicians and a more family-oriented focus.

"If I went into politics, my parents would turn over in

their graves," said Winnie Lee, president of the Seattle chapter of the National Organization of Chinese-Americans. "It's not as respected a profession as many others, although our generation is trying to change that."

With Gary as a mentor, we're hoping that more Asian-Americans, particularly Chinese-Americans, will go into politics," she said. "We are very underrepresented."

She said Asian-Americans, who are only about 5 percent of Washington state's 5.5 million residents, were "elated" over Mr. Locke's victory over Ellen Craswell, a Republican and a self-described "Christian radical" who vowed to run the state according to "God's plan." David Bachman, chairman of the University of Washington's China studies department, said that although ethnic Asians are a small minority in the state, they are the largest minority and are "more than pleased to have Gary Locke as governor."

"His rise is an affirmation of the acceptance of Asian-Americans," he said.

Mr. Locke, in his first term as King County executive after 10 years in the legislature, has accepted the mantle of a role model uneasily.

"My ethnicity was not an issue in this campaign," said Mr. Locke, an outgoing baseball fanatic who looks young-

er than his age and has a Beatles-style shock of hair over his forehead. "I'm not expecting to be a star attraction because I'm from any one ethnic group."

His transition office has been deluged by Asian and American media crews seeking to film him and his wife, Mona Lee, a local television news reporter who is expecting their first child in March.

The election offered a stark choice between Mrs. Craswell, a 64-year-old grandmother who advocated castration of sex offenders and vowed to dismantle budget items not justified by scripture, and the somewhat modish-looking Mr. Locke, who supported liberal causes like same-sex marriages, abortion rights and affirmative action.

Mr. Locke said he regarded his election as a tribute to the racial tolerance of the state's 90 percent white electorate. The top two vote-getters in a crowded September primary were Mr. Locke and Norm Rice, an African-American and Seattle's mayor. Mr. Locke will be the first Asian-American governor outside Hawaii.

He attributed this to "a greater understanding among Asian-Americans of the importance of government and the role politics plays in fostering a strong business climate." He called it ironic that it comes at a time of negative

publicity over questionable Asian donations to the Democratic National Committee.

"The issue is not contributions from Asian-Americans. The issue is improper contributions from any foreign entities," he said.

Since Washington is the most trade-dependent state in the country, with international trade accounting for a fifth of its work force, Mr. Locke attaches a high priority to new business ties in Asia. Already, 89 percent of the state's total two-way trade — more than \$73.7 billion — is with Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation nations, with Japan accounting for \$29 billion and China more than \$8 billion.



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### EXPRESSIONS OF INTEREST

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The Authority invites expressions of interest from companies interested in designing, supplying and maintaining the baggage trolleys.

Expressions of interest should be made in writing marked:

Contract 362  
Expressions of Interest

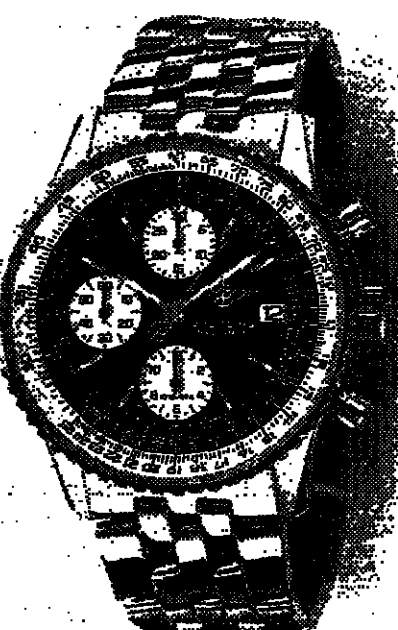
and addressed to:

The Project Director  
Airport Authority  
25th Floor, Central Plaza  
18 Harbour Road, Wan Chai  
Hong Kong

Attention: Ms. Stella Fok  
Fax No.: (852) 2802-8231  
Tel No.: (852) 2769-1160

Upon receipt of expressions of interest the Authority will issue a Prequalification Enquiry Document which will be required to be returned by Monday, 30 December 1996.

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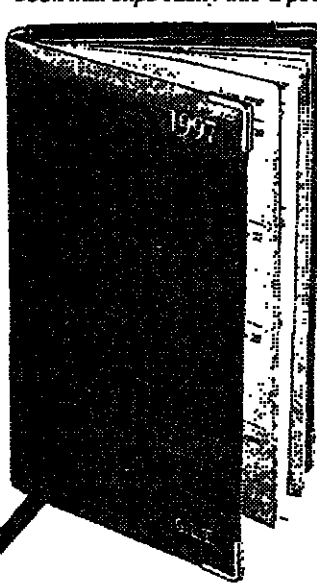
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## INTERNATIONAL

## Alger Hiss, Spy Case Figure, Dies

By Janny Scott  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Alger Hiss, the crutched diplomat and Harvard-trained government lawyer who was convicted of perjury in an espionage case that became one of the great riddles of the Cold War, died Friday in New York. He was 92.

In a case that catapulted Richard Nixon to national attention and helped lay the groundwork for McCarthyism, Mr. Hiss was accused in 1948 of having been a Communist spy while working in the State Department in the 1930s.

He denied the accusations in a sensational series of congressional hearings and two trials that mesmerized the public, pitting the slender, self-possessed patrician against his portly, rumpus accuser, Whittaker Chambers, a Time magazine editor and onetime Soviet agent.

Mr. Hiss was convicted of perjury in 1950 and served 44 months in prison. Then he spent the remainder of his life trying to clear his name, his reputation seeming to wax and wane with each new turn in the fortunes of Mr. Nixon.

At Mr. Hiss's death, followers of the case remained bitterly split over whether he was guilty, innocent or something in between. In recent years, scraps of purported evidence have continued to surface. Each time, one side or the other has claimed either to have sealed the case for innocence or to have unearthed a long-sought "smoking gun."

Born in Baltimore on Nov. 11, 1904, Mr. Hiss was the fourth of five children of an executive in a wholesale dry-goods firm who committed suicide when Alger was 2.

He graduated from the Baltimore public schools and Johns Hopkins University. At Harvard Law School, he became a protégé of Professor Felix Frankfurter, who arranged for him to work as a clerk for Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes upon graduating in 1929.

In 1933, at Mr. Frankfurter's urging, Mr. Hiss joined President Franklin D. Roosevelt's administration, working first in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, then as counsel to a congressional committee investigating the munitions industry, then in the Justice Department.

He moved to the State Department in 1936, became director of the Office of Special Political Affairs and accompanied Roosevelt to the Yalta Conference in 1945.

The accusations against Mr. Hiss first surfaced publicly on Aug. 3, 1948, when Whittaker Chambers appeared voluntarily before the House Un-American Activities Committee and testified that he had worked during the 1930s as a courier for an elite underground Communist organization in Washington.



Mr. Hiss testifying before House Un-American Activities Committee in 1948.

Mr. Chambers, who had become a fervent anti-Communist after leaving the Communist Party in 1938, testified that the underground organization's aim had been to install Communists and fellow travelers in government posts. One of its members, he said, was Mr. Hiss.

Under oath, Mr. Hiss denied having been a Communist or knowing anyone named Whittaker Chambers. So the committee brought the men together at the Commodore Hotel in New York City. There, Mr. Hiss identified Chambers as George Crosley, a free-lance writer he said he had known in the mid-1930s. Crosley was one of a number of aliases that Mr. Chambers had used during his Communist years.

The committee then staged a dramatic confrontation between the two men in a Washington caucus room before more than 500 people. Under hours of questioning, the two men differed widely in their accounts of their earlier contacts.

A member of the committee who played an increasingly prominent role in the hearings was Mr. Nixon, then a first-term Republican congressman from California, who would observe years later that, without his part in the Hiss case, he would never have become vice president in 1952 and a presidential candidate in 1960.

In an episode that came to define the case, Mr. Chambers led federal agents to

his Maryland farm and to the so-called "pumpkin papers" — two strips of developed film and three rolls of undeveloped film containing State Department and Navy Department documents, hidden in a hollowed-out pumpkin.

Mr. Hiss, summoned before a grand jury, denied that he had given documents to Mr. Chambers or had seen him after January 1937. Because the statute of limitations on espionage had expired, the grand jury indicted him on two counts of perjury for allegedly lying about his dealings with Mr. Chambers.

At his first trial, in 1949, Mr. Hiss acknowledged having written some of the documents but denied giving them to Mr. Chambers. The trial ended in a hung jury, split eight to four for conviction.

But in a second trial, which began in November 1949, Hede Massing, who had been prevented from testifying the first time, testified that she had been a Soviet agent and had known Mr. Hiss to be a Communist in 1935. On Jan. 21, 1950, he was convicted. Four days later, he was sentenced to five years in prison.

When Dean Acheson, then secretary of state, said in a news conference that day that he did not intend to turn his back on Alger Hiss, a little-known Republican senator named Joseph R. McCarthy seized on the comment to begin charging that the State Department was "thoroughly infested" with Communists.

## The President Brung It Up and Drug It Out

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — No where was the drug issue of greater concern in the recent presidential campaign than among grammarians. When President Clinton was asked in the second joint TV appearance why he had delayed for three years a bill requiring certain warning labeling on cigarettes, he replied: "We took comments, as we always do, and there were tens of thousands of comments about how we ought to do it. That's what drug it out."

One school of thought holds that *drug* is a regional dialectal variant of the past tense, as well as being the past participle, of the verb *drag*. Thus: I drag, I dragged (or I drug), I have drug.

E. Bagby Atwood, in his 1953 "Survey of Verb Forms in the Eastern United States," argued that *drug* was "popular regional," which meant "extensive in the noncultured types but relatively uncommon among the cultured."

However, another scholarly group points to a nonclitist history of the verb set forth in the Oxford English Dictionary. The first use of *drug* in the sense of "to lag in the rear" was in 1494: "that none shuld

*drage* or tary after his hoost." But the first recorded use of *drug* in this sense occurred more than two centuries earlier, in the 1240 "Lof-song," or love song. That suggested to the OED's Sir James A.H. Murray in 1897 that the Scottish dialect use, though apparently the past tense of *drag*, "may have some different origin." Therefore, in using "That's what

English, in regional speech in Britain and in the United States the verb has been conjugated like the Standard *sing/sang/sung* for centuries. In a 1921 edition of the quarterly American Speech, the Ozarks conjugation was listed: "(Present) Bring (preterite) brung, brung (past participle) brung." Less common, but still prevalent in the Eastern states, are *broughten* and *bringed*.

*'There were tens of thousands of comments about how we ought to do it. That's what drug it out.'*

*drug it out.* Clinton may have been drawing on a deep-structured linguistic impulse that causes many grammarians to pause.

Relatedly, the past tense of *bring* was injected into the campaign when Barbara Walters of ABC asked the president about the time after the elections of 1994 when he was said to have felt he had lost his way. He replied: "I needed to make a clear assessment of what had happened and why, and understand what people felt, and I decided I needed to dance with what *brung* me, as we say at home."

Though the past tense of *bring* is *brought* in Standard

Clinton made clear he knew he was using non-Standard English with "as we say at home." But the Dictionary of American Regional English finds most usages of *bring* to be Eastern; how come the usage is "at home" in Arkansas?

A clue was found in a discussion the PBS interviewer Charlie Rose had with the Wall Street Journal columnist Al Hunt this summer. When "dance with the girl you *brung*" came up, Hunt said it was a favorite saying of the University of Texas football coach Darrell Royal.

Royal recalled popularizing the phrase before the New

Year's Day game in 1970: "Running was what got us to the Cotton Bowl, so I was determined to stick to a running game against Notre Dame. There was a press conference, and they asked me whether or not I would change my strategy. The most to-the-point answer I could come up with was 'We're gonna dance with who *brung* us.' Poor grammar, but it worked."

A fan sent Royal the origin of the phrase, which he then vouchsafed to me. The front page of the 1927 sheet music reads, "The Gum Chewer's Song: I'm Gonna Dance Wit De Guy Wot Brung Me. A Knock-Out Novelty Song With Ukulele Accompaniment. Lyric by Walter O'Keefe. Music by Harry Archer." Pictured is a flapper with rolled-down stockings who is pulling a long string of chewing gum out of her mouth, to the horror of her dancing companion.

Where does this etymological detective work take us? First, we know that irregular English verbs confuse those learning the language, who often form past tenses and participles by analogy to similar verbs. Since *bring* rhymes with *ring* and *sing*, the past participle (which is then misused for the past tense) would seem to be *brung*, like *rung* and *sung*. The language may not be logical, but its learners often are.

Next, we now know that the phrase "dance with de guy wot *brung* me" was the work of an Irish-American lyricist from Hartford, Connecticut, who was writing for a singer punning on a Brooklyn accent. How did it get attributed to Brooklynese, the lingo of the locale of so many German and Eastern European immigrants?

The Teutonic language is the root of much German-Yiddish usage, and it profoundly affected the Saxons. "Old English had also a rare strong past participle *brungen*," notes the Oxford English Dictionary, "to which later dialects have added a strong past tense, so as to conjugate *bring, brang, brung*."

No wonder Dizzy Dean, the great pitcher and a master of malapropisms, announcing a baseball game, made linguistic history by saying: "He *slud* home!"

New York Times Service

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

crosses to the heart queen reaching:

**NORTH**  
♠ K 8 2  
♥ 8 4  
♦ —  
♣ —

**WEST**  
♠ 9  
♥ —  
♦ Q 8  
♣ 8 3 2

**EAST**  
♠ —  
♥ J 10 9  
♦ A J 10  
♣ —

**SOUTH**  
♠ —  
♥ A 6 4  
♦ K 7 2  
♣ —

The spade king is led from dummy, and after much thought Watson decided that the defense was helpless. Was he right? Think about it. It is true that if East discards the ten or jack of diamonds, a diamond lead from dummy brings home the contract. But

Watson, of course, is always wrong, and he was here.

Moriarty and Holmes both saw the solution. East must discard the ace of diamonds and, wriggle as he may, South is doomed.

**NORTH**  
♠ A 7 4  
♥ K Q 8 2  
♦ 8 4  
♣ Q 7 5

**WEST**  
♠ 10 9 8 7  
♥ —  
♦ —  
♣ —

**EAST**  
♠ —  
♥ J 10 9 8  
♦ A J 10 9 8 3  
♣ —

**SOUTH (D)**  
♠ A Q 10 8  
♥ A 6 4  
♦ K 7 2  
♣ —

Both sides were vulnerable. The bid: 1♠. West Pass. North Pass. East Pass. South Pass. West led the club king.

## BOOKS

PEARL S. BUCK:

A Cultural Biography

By Peter Conn. 468 pages, \$34.95.

Cambridge University Press.

Reviewed by Carolyn See

FOR decades in the middle of this century, Pearl Buck defined China to the United States. She also inspired the almost prayerful loyalty of American middle-class women. She knew what it was to be married to a toad but to be devoted to one's children and unable to leave the marriage. She knew what it was to be jailed by convention, gender, economics, custom. She wrote about all that, in both "Chinese" and "American" novels. She was awarded the Pulitzer Prize, and the Nobel Prize for literature.

The literary establishment snickered, and ignored her. The Presbyterian Church, in which she had been raised, attacked her viciously. The American right wing despised her as a fellow traveler (her FBI file ran to hundreds of pages). Chinese Communists despised her as a running dog of capitalism. She got on people's nerves. She did too many good deeds. She wrote too many books. She was a woman who didn't know when to shut up.

Peter Conn, Buck's biographer, has done an amazing job of reminding us about Pearl Buck, and about our own recent past. He labels this a "cultural biography," because Buck's life touched on so many aspects of what makes us all what we are. He talks about her literary work with respect, but de-

clines to argue that we have forgotten the literary genius.

She was born in China to a missionary family. Conn is excellent in his examination of this strange oh-so-American impulse to journey out to a foreign, "inferior" place and explain to anyone who will listen how wonderful it will be when all and sundry believe in a white Protestant God. Buck's dad was a stone fundamentalist and spent his lifetime either preaching to bemused Chinese peasants or translating the Bible into Chinese. His wife was horrendously homesick all her life, lost several of her children in infancy and childhood and became so sick of the mission and her husband that she refused to see him as she lay dying, and refused any Christian "consolation" as well.

Pearl grew up ignored by her father, poor and in danger, and yet with that odd sense of being special with which so many missionary kids were endowed. She went "home" for her college education, feeling skittish and like an outsider. What should she do with her good education? Get married, of course, and she did. She found a self-absorbed agronomist who went to China to tell the Chinese how to grow better crops. Pearl's husband was as single-minded as her father. Her only daughter was born defective; she could have no more children. At her wit's end, she began to write.

And then that strange life of accomplishment/nonaccomplishment began. She sold a book. And then "The Good Earth." Her husband congratulated her on her "good fortune." Conn writes. Not on her talent, on her good fortune. Her

father didn't read the book. Her husband had been cutting a wide swath among the ladies of Nanjing (wider than Conn suggests) and when Pearl had money enough, she left him. Her husband felt betrayed and people backed him up. Pearl came to America, married her publisher, began to write like a pack horse. Women loved her work. Men carted around 10-foot poles to not touch it with.

Her Chinese novels faithfully showed what it meant to be Chinese, and what it meant to be a woman. Both these things were just the absolute last subjects in the world that most American men wanted to hear about. And if that weren't enough, Pearl began bawling about racial equality and why we ought to have it in America, and suggesting that Americans ought to be doing something about all of the American kids that "our boys" fathered while America was out fighting its 20th-century wars. She was almost always right, and that can be irritating in the extreme. She was even a little bit like her father.

Peter Conn has done an extraordinary thing — just evenly writing this emblematic life, withholding judgment or approbation. Conn came to this project not through her books but through one of Buck's agencies, which helped him to adopt a Korean orphan as a young married man. He's responded, paid his debt, with almost Chinese filial piety, in writing this elegant, absorbing book.

Carolyn See reviews books regularly for The Washington Post.

## CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 One of the Three Bears  
5 Dog restraint  
10 — it  
14 Misfortunes  
15 Dramatist Edward  
16 Swirl with a spoon  
17 School outcrop  
18 Moon goddess  
20 Basic belief  
21 "You said it"  
22 Garden of Eden man  
23 Slept noisily

DOWN

24 Muscular  
27 Pony's gait  
28 Like some committees  
32 Young "uns"  
33 Between-meals eater  
39 Hubbub  
40 Drink cooler  
41 Art student's subject  
42 On, as a lamp  
43 Pie — mode  
44 Longtime PBS series  
48 Artist Paul  
49 Kind of sentence

ACROSS

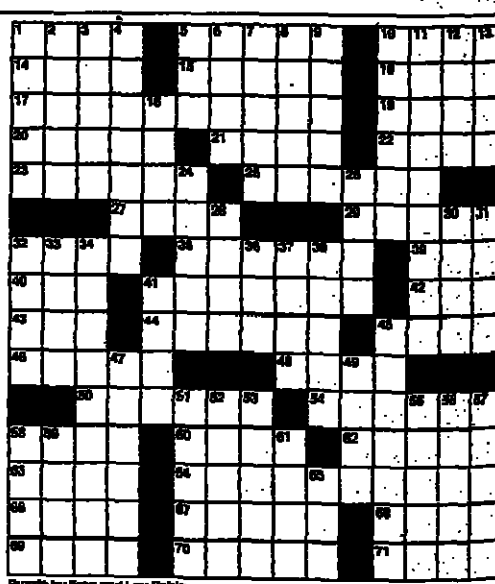
46 "One — two!" (Welk intro)  
50 Goggles (up)  
54 Wreck, as a train  
56 1970 Kinks hit  
60 Poker players' markers  
63 Catch  
65 Cowboy-style company  
67 "We try harder"  
68 Head of P.E. class  
69 — majesty  
77 "Stand and Deliver" star  
78 Edward James  
80 Master, in Munich  
89 Pretentiously cultured  
90 Harvesters  
91 "That's clear"

DOWN

8 Underground passage  
9 Redhead's dye  
10 Cuts, e.g.  
11 Quiet schoolroom  
12 Ship of 1482  
13 Coal car  
18 Suffix with trick  
24 Fashion's Karan  
28 Cautious  
29 Perfectly  
30 "Garfield" dog  
31 Pigeon's home  
32 Fibber  
33 Rights defender, for short  
34 Honor for the A-team?  
37 Alphabet trio  
38 Dance at a Jewish wedding  
39 Improve  
41 Model  
45 Pakistani port  
47 Playwright Sean  
48 Oscar  
51 Hardship  
52 Christopher Morley's "Kitty"  
53 Highest, in honors  
55 Grave matter?  
56 River to the Rhone

Solution to Puzzle of Nov. 15

SPEARHEAD ERGO  
TAXSHELTER THOU  
AUTHORLESS HUNT  
CLT DOE ETS BEL  
KINKY RERUN ART  
UNCA CYST ORRIN  
PETROL TEARABLE  
PLACARDED  
STOODPAT DRIEST  
CRAVE SECS ATME  
RIT SHUSH CLEAN  
AID TEALADO RRS  
AORIS TIGERSTW  
ELAL STREETFAIR  
DINK YARDSALES



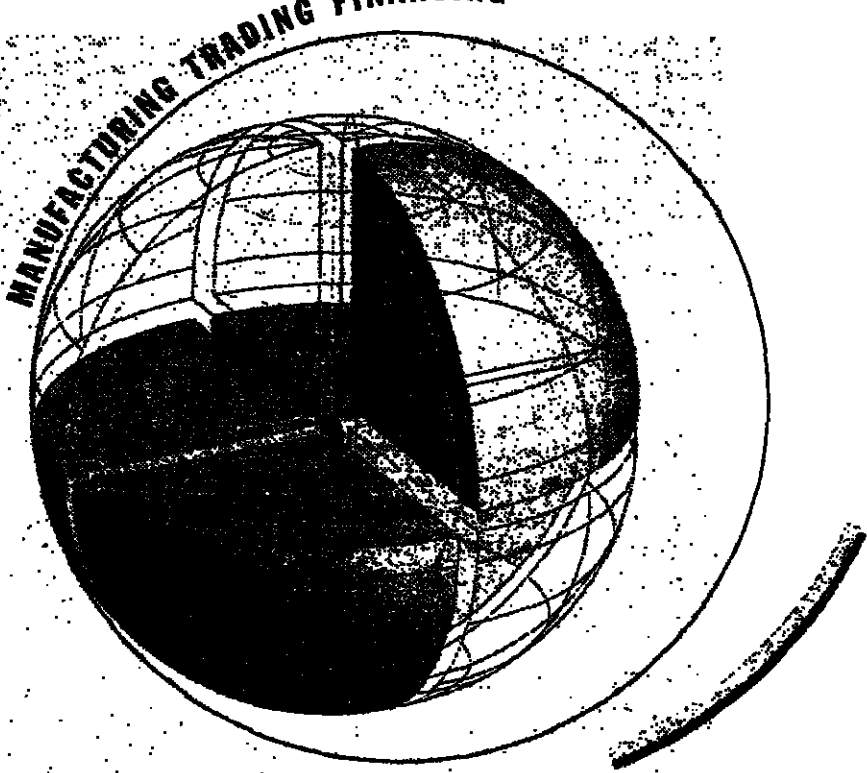
© New York Times/Edited by Will Shortz

57 Actor Peter  
58 Bit of a song  
59 Partner of "done with"  
61 "Knock it off!"  
66 Road curve

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## EUROPE

## BRIEFLY EUROPE

## Labour Pledges Vote on Euro

LONDON — The opposition Labour Party, in a major policy decision, said Sunday that if it won power it would hold a referendum before taking Britain into the European Union's planned single currency.

The announcement means that Britain's major parties will fight the coming general election committed to a popular poll on economic and monetary union. Prime Minister John Major's Conservative party promised in April to hold a plebiscite.

Gordon Brown, the party's economics spokesman, said it was now clear that crucial aspects of economic and monetary union would not be settled in time for Labour to make up its mind before the election, which must be held by May 22. (Reuters)

## Spanish Woman Has 7 Fetuses

MADRID — A Spanish woman who has had fertility treatment is pregnant with seven fetuses and wants to give birth to all of them, the hospital treating her says.

The woman, who wants to remain anonymous, is 35 and in the 27th week of pregnancy, said Dr. Manuel Alen, director of the hospital in Huelva, in southwestern Spain. Dr. Francisco Garcia Alfonso, who is treating the woman, said she checked into the hospital two weeks ago when it was discovered that she was carrying seven fetuses.

Gynecologists in Madrid said that the woman had passed the most critical period for a multiple pregnancy — often the fourth or fifth month — and that the fetuses at this point had a very good chance of survival. (NYT)

## New Belgian Sex Abuse Inquiry

BRUSSELS — Belgium's main opposition party demanded a special session of Parliament after newspapers reported that the police were looking into allegations that a high-ranking minister had sexually abused children.

Herman De Croo, head of the Liberals, the main opposition party, said the issue was "casting doubt on the capacity of institutions directly depending on the government to function."

He said he wanted a special public parliamentary session as soon as possible to verify whether the newspaper reports had any truth to them.

A police official said two house searches in Brussels late Friday yielded "a few dozen video cassettes" with pornographic material. The searches reportedly did not involve the home of a minister.

The newspapers reported that the investigation centered on one of the four vice premiers of the federal government, but also said a minister from the French-speaking regional government was involved. (AP)

## The EU This Week:

International Herald Tribune

Significant events in the European Union this week:

• EU agriculture ministers meet in Brussels on Monday in an attempt to agree on plans to reduce beef production in line with the drop in demand caused by concerns about bovine spongiform encephalopathy. They will also discuss plans to label beef according to its national origin.

• The European Commission is expected on Wednesday to discuss cross-border competition in public procurement markets in water, energy, telecommunications and transport.



ALL ABOARD — Students of the Technical University in Kaunas, Lithuania, trying a variant of an old college stunt by packing a bus. They got 278 aboard on the first try.

## Romania Votes on Iliescu's Future

Reuters

BUCHAREST — Romanians voted in a close presidential election Sunday that could end President Ion Iliescu's seven years in power and symbolically conclude the 1989 anti-communist revolt.

Mr. Iliescu, a top official under the dictator Nicolae Ceausescu, was facing Emil Constantinescu, an academic who held no office under the communist regime.

No commentator was willing to pick a winner after the first round two weeks ago gave the president a slender four-point lead over the challenger.

But voters signaled then that they wanted a change by throwing Mr. Iliescu's leftist party out of government. A new centrist government is to be formed within days.

"If I am elected, I will not only be a new president but a different kind of president," Mr. Constantinescu said after being thronged by hundreds of supporters outside a polling station. "A president who will stay in touch with ordinary Romanians."

The opposition says Iliescu hijacked the 1989 revolution that led to Mr. Ceausescu's overthrow and execution. They say victory will end Romania's status as the one East European country where anti-communists have not yet held power and will finally improve the country's image abroad.

"I voted for Emil Constantinescu," Alexandra Negrici, 34, said in Timisoara, the town where the 1989 rebellion began. "I've been waiting for this all my life. If he wins, we will be able to say at last that the revolution has been completed."

Officials said turnout by midafternoon stood at 34 percent, virtually the same as in the opening round. Mr. Iliescu needs a high turnout to stay in office, particularly in the remote rural areas that have supported him in the past.

Mr. Constantinescu, a geology professor, says Mr. Iliescu and his government have given the country seven years of corruption and mismanagement and done nothing to lift Romanians out of poverty.

The president vowed during the campaign to shield Romanians from the excesses of market economics and told voters his rival would restore the exiled King Michael and prewar landlords bent on reclaiming their homes and closing factories.

If he hangs on for another term, Mr. Iliescu will face a hostile cabinet that backs tax cuts and financial discipline to help bridge the gap in living standards with Hungary and Poland.

## NATO Meeting To Design New Force for Bosnia

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — With the United States now formally on board, NATO's top policy-making body is expected to decide quickly on the shape and size of the military force it wants to keep peace in Bosnia next year.

The North Atlantic Council, meeting in special session Monday, is expected to order military planners to begin drawing up a plan for a force of about 30,000 troops, including 8,500 Americans, to provide security while civilian reconstruction and reconciliation efforts in Bosnia continue.

The one-year mandate of the current 30-nation force, which numbers about 47,500, including about 4,500 newly arrived Americans, mostly from the 1st Infantry Division, expires Dec. 20.

For Serbs, a Hard Croatia  
Refugees Are Stymied Despite Dayton Rules

By Chris Hedges  
New York Times Service

VUKOVAR, Croatia — Dana Dukic appeared at the city hall in the Croatian town of Zadar a few days ago, dropped his new blue Croatian passport on the desk of a city official and said that after five years in exile he was ready to return home.

"But my name was not listed on the city registry," said Mr. Dukic, 62, a retired construction worker who has been living in Vukovar. "My apartment had been handed over to a Croatian family, and all records of my deed had disappeared. I was told there was nothing they could do for me."

Mr. Dukic, who got a passport because his wife is a Croatian citizen, is one of a handful of ethnic Serbs who have legal status in Croatia.

Tens of thousands of others who live here in the region of Eastern Slavonia, now administered by the United Nations, are desperately seeking Croatian documents so they can remain here when the enclave is given back to the Croatian authorities next summer as part of the Dayton agreement, which ended the war in former Yugoslavia.

The right of refugees to return to their homes is a basic tenet of the peace accord, but UN officials say the Croatian government has set up an array of bureaucratic roadblocks that seem to be aimed at denying legal status to most Serbs.

The agreement guarantees that all Serbs who lived in Croatia before the war will be granted passports and legal status and permitted to remain. But Mr. Dukic's experience seems to show that even with a passport, life for a Serb in Croatia will never be easy.

There are about 150,000 Croatian Serbs in Eastern Slavonia, a region taken over by rebels backed by Serbia in 1991 at the start of the war between Serbia and Croatia, which seceded from the Yugoslav federation. About half of the Croatian Serbs living here were driven out of the former rebel enclaves of Krajina and Western Slavonia, which were captured last year by the Croatian Army.

"We will never allow Eastern Slavonia to have a Serb majority," said a Croatian cabinet minister, "and we will never allow Vukovar to be a Serb city."

Even if President Franjo Tudjman agreed to let the Serbs stay in Vukovar, he said, "popular pressure would force him to turn the city over to the Croats who were driven from their homes and who saw family members butchered by the Serbs."

"The Croats, when they return, will never live next door to Serbs," he said. UN officials warn that

when their mandate runs out in July and Croatia regains control of this region, more than 100,000 Serbs could be forced to flee to Serbia. The officials expect that about 60,000 Croats, who formed the majority here before the war and were driven out during the fighting, will return.

On Saturday, several hundred supplicants, many of them elderly, stood glumly outside one of six Croatian documentation centers. The men and women, many of whom said they had waited up to six hours, were slowly being issued slips of paper by a handful of besieged officials.

The slips listed the date when the petitioner could begin applying for a Croatian identity card, an ordeal that often takes months.

At this documentation center, the Croats have so far handed out only 2,181 residency permits, which allow Serbs to apply for Croatian identity cards and passports. And of those Serbs with residency permits, which often take more than a month to get, only 345 have been issued identity cards.

## Tudjman Better, Doctor Reports

Reuters

ZAGREB, Croatia — President Franjo Tudjman is "feeling excellent" and is still able to discharge his duties despite his illness, one of the leader's doctors said on Saturday.

Mr. Tudjman was admitted to Walter Reed Hospital in Washington earlier this week, and American officials said he was seriously ill.

"Since therapy was applied, the disorders have been subsiding," Dr. Branimir Jakic, a hematologist, told Croatian TV by telephone from Washington.

He made no mention of reports by U.S. officials that Mr. Tudjman had stomach cancer. Dr. Jakic said the disorder was diagnosed as having been caused by a stomach ulcer.

## Voting by Yugoslavs

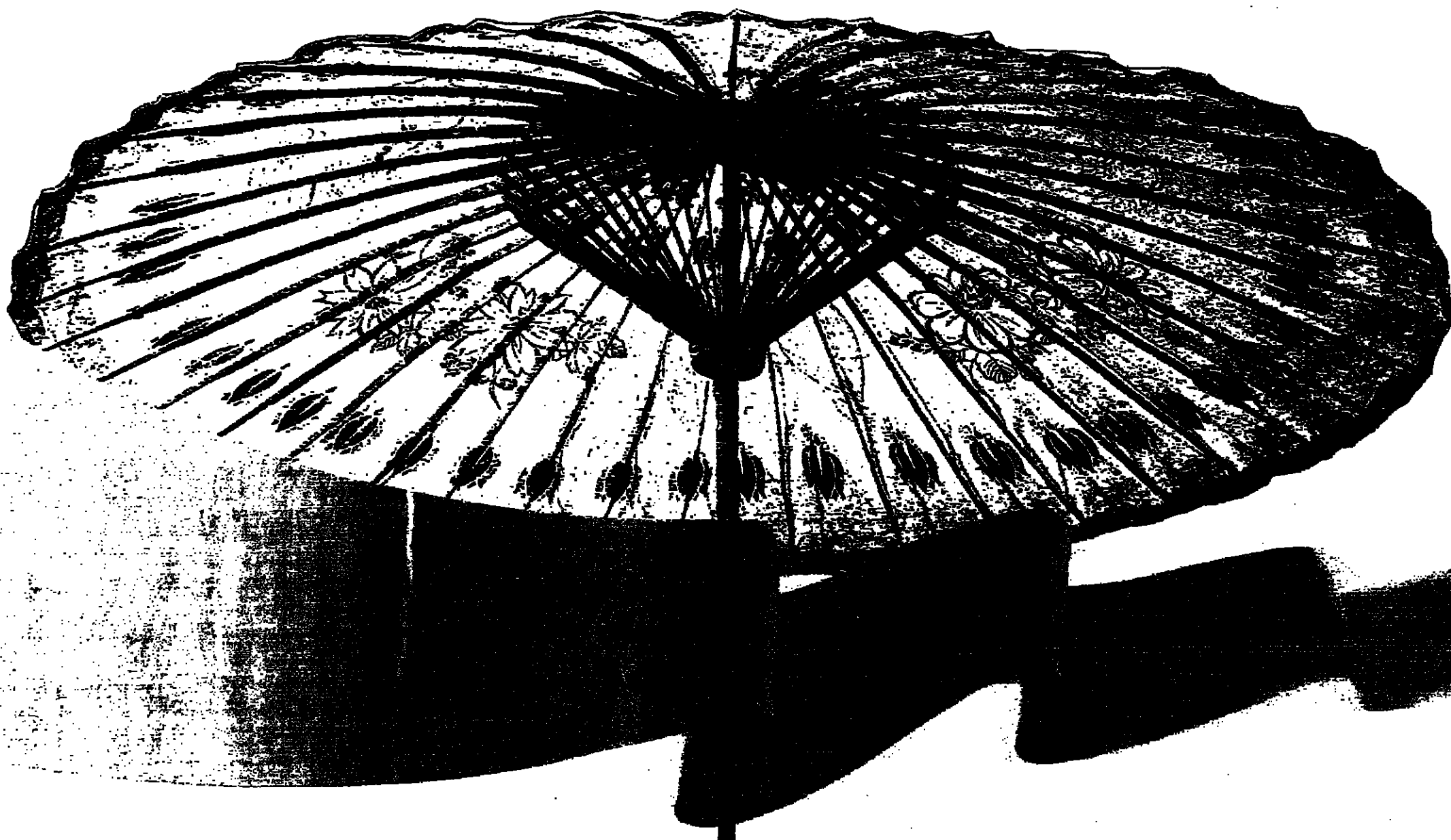
The Associated Press

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia — Yugoslavs voted Sunday in municipal runoff elections that may undermine President Slobodan Milosevic's grip on power by handing control of Belgrade and other key towns in Serbia to his opponents.

In the Serbian capital, the four-party opposition coalition Zajedno, or Together, had a slight lead over neo-communists led by Mr. Milosevic and his wife in the first round of voting two weeks ago. If the opposition wins, it would give Belgrade its first non-communist mayor since 1945.

The opposition also had chances to win control of three other major industrial towns in Serbia: Nis, Kragujevac and Novi Sad. All three were once bastions of support for Mr. Milosevic.

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## ASIA/PACIFIC



Prime Minister Banharn Silpa-Archa, left, bowing after casting his vote Sunday in the Thai city of Suphan Buri.

## Chaowalit Sounds Out Thai Parties

By Keith Richburg  
Washington Post Service

BANGKOK — Chaowalit Yongchaiyut, once a powerful army commander who retired from uniform to enter the electoral arena, Sunday appeared a step closer to the prize that has eluded him for more than six years — the prime minister's post and the chance to form Thailand's next government.

General Chaowalit was engaged Sunday night in closed-door talks with leaders of four other political parties as television projections of Sunday's election results showed his New Aspiration Party winning at least 125 seats in the 393-seat Parliament, after what analysts called one of the nastiest and costliest campaigns in the country's history.

But the projected results also pointed to a deeply divided Thai electorate, with the Democratic Party winning almost as many seats as the New Aspiration Party. Even with the results so evenly split, General Chaowalit on

Sunday night appeared better positioned to form the next government because he can count on the support of four other parties to construct a coalition almost identical to the one that collapsed in September under allegations of corruption and incompetence against Prime Minister Banharn Silpa-Archa.

With no party emerging truly dominant, and the next coalition similar to the one that just collapsed, Thais faced the prospect of yet another period of fragmented and unstable government, likely to bring further disillusionment with the country's nascent democracy while heightening calls for a revision of the constitution to dilute the influence of provincial and patronage-based politics.

An American economist also predicted that the result could further discourage foreign investors because the return of the same coalition, which was widely accused of corruption in the awarding of contracts and licenses, might mean a continuation of an economic downturn that has seen

the booming 8 percent growth rates of past years slow to 6 percent and the stock and real estate markets sluggish.

Concerns here were heightened by reports that this election was among the most expensive ever, costing about \$1.2 billion and with accusations of vote-buying rampant, particularly in the rural areas. An election watchdog group here called PollWatch reported receiving

more than 5,000 complaints of irregularities.

Even if the same five-party coalition returns to power, the makeup among them will be different.

General Chaowalit's New Aspiration Party increased its number of seats from 57 to well over twice that number, mainly by wooing defectors from Mr. Banharn's depleted and demoralized Chart Thai, or Thai Nation, party.

## Hanoi Leader Has Stroke

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HANOI — President Le Duc Anh of Vietnam has regained consciousness after suffering a stroke, political sources said Sunday.

But one of the sources said doctors were not optimistic that General Anh, 75, would recover sufficiently to carry on as president.

Government officials have confirmed that General Anh was admitted to Hanoi's 108 Army hospital Friday. But reports on his condition have

varied widely amid an official veil of secrecy.

One source said late Sunday that the president had been paralyzed down one side of his body by hemorrhaging around the brain, while a medical worker earlier said his condition had improved and he might be discharged soon.

A former defense minister, General Anh has been a consistent proponent of military strength but slow to fully endorse Vietnam's economic reform program. (Reuters, AP)

## BRIEFLY ASIA

## Protesters Detained in India

BANGALORE, India — The police arrested 600 people who were protesting Sunday against the Miss World beauty pageant, but released them after a warning, the city police commissioner said.

The protesters, mostly women, assert that the contest is demeaning to women and contrary to Indian values and culture. They wanted to march to a city hotel where 88 contestants were staying, but the police blocked them two kilometers (1.5 miles) away, the commissioner, Sharat Chandra Burman, said.

The pageant has been dogged by controversy ever since organizers announced that it would be staged in India. Members of a women's group have threatened to derail the show's finale on Nov. 23 by staging suicide protests.

A 25-year-old man killed himself Thursday by self-immolation to protest the pageant. Suresh Kumar died within hours of setting himself alight in Madurai, a town 320 kilometers (200 miles) southeast of Bangalore. (AP)

## Pakistan Arrests Security Chief

KARACHI, Pakistan — Pakistan's former intelligence chief was arrested Sunday in connection with the murder of the younger brother of the ousted prime minister, the official APP news agency said.

Masood Sharif, former director-general of the state Intelligence Bureau, was arrested in Sindh province as a suspect in the shooting of Murtaza Bhutto, APP said.

The estranged brother of the former prime minister, Benazir Bhutto, died with seven associates in a gun battle with police officers on Sept. 20. (Reuters)

## Taiwan Officials Are Stood Up

TAIPEI — The shipping magnate who is considered most likely to lead Hong Kong after it reverts to Chinese rule in July canceled a meeting Sunday with a group of Taiwanese lawmakers visiting the British colony, a newspaper reported.

Tung Chee-hwa, who outpolled rivals Friday in a preliminary vote for the post-1997 job of chief executive, said a busy schedule kept him from an appointment with lawmakers from Taiwan's top three parties, the United Daily News reported.

But the paper cited unidentified members of the delegation as saying they believed Mr. Tung bowed out to avoid raising questions in Beijing about his loyalty. Mr. Tung was not available to comment. (AP)

## Taleban Seeks UN Recognition

KABUL — The Taleban Islamic army asked the United Nations on Sunday to recognize it as the legitimate authority in Afghanistan, on the eve of a UN debate on the country.

The acting minister of information in the Taleban administration, Amir Khan Mutaqi, said the United Nations would be committing a "moral crime" by failing to recognize what he said was the Taleban's rightful status.

"A real Islamic government has been established in Afghanistan," he said, adding, "We ask the UN to give the Afghan seat to the real representatives of the Afghan nation."

The Taleban controls about 75 per cent of the country, but they are fighting forces loyal to the ousted army and those of an allied militia leader. The UN seat is now occupied by a representative of the ousted government of Burhanuddin Rabbani. (Reuters)

In this Tuesday's

Style

Interactive  
ShoppingNike  
is coming to town

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عبدالله بن الامير

# Battle for French Town Mirrors National Malaise

The petty crime and juvenile delinquency spawned in projects like these all over the country has become a national obsession that, like frustration with the political corruption that the mainstream parties fed on for years, has been exploited by the anti-immigrant, far-right National Front, here personified by a blonde-haired, blue-eyed matron.

The upshot this weekend was that the people of Dreux had to go to the polls again, this time finding both Mr. Hamel and his Socialist opponent, Maurice Ra-

[Mrs. Stirbois won 36.45 percent of the vote Sunday, with Mr. Hamel a close second at 34.73 percent. Agence

Up on the ridges that surround the placid old town where the high-rise housing projects like Les Chamards stand, people's worry about what would happen if Mrs. Stirbois won this time was palpable. "If the National Front wins, there's really no place for us to go," said Abdellah Douksi, a grocery store manager from Morocco.



When reporters reached the two crash sites Wednesday, about six miles apart, the main concern of army and police contingents seemed to be to build a helipad for the visit of Prime Minister H. D. Deve Gowda.

Until news accounts forced the government's hand, some families from poor areas were paying the equivalent of \$110 each for the embalming and for a coffin, a mark-up of about 400 percent on normal charges.

Washington has repeatedly called for new leadership to reform the 51-year-old

But Clinton has been urged to relent by President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, President Jacques Chirac of France, Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany, President Nelson Mandela of South Africa and Prime Minister Jean Chretien of Canada. But U.S. officials say Washington's position remains unchanged.

**Peter G. Catranis**  
Forex & Futures Specialist

Cyprus 08090605	Denmark 80076132	Ireland 0500715294	France 95002246	Greece 00800719213071
Germany 0130829566	Hong Kong 8007209	Finland 1800555084	Israel 177400102	Italy 167875928
Japan 0011286609	Korea 0038110240	Luxembourg 8004552	Spain 9500807846178	Netherlands 060220637
N.Antilles 18009945757	N.Zealand 0800411883	Portugal 050112632	Singapore 8001202501	S.Africa 0800996337
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# Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## Next in Bosnia

### On the Civilian Side

Bill Clinton could not possibly have desired to announce two uncertain American military operations in the same week. Yet the intervention that he now extends in Bosnia is no less urgent than the one he initiates in Rwanda. In Bosnia, the United States is joining similarly ambivalent friendly nations to provide support and time for local efforts at reconstruction and reconciliation. The stakes are substantial, if not what most people call vital. Still, the costs seem relatively manageable; it is noteworthy if not conclusive in a year when no American soldier in Bosnia has been shot. These projects in Bosnia and Rwanda serve a practical notion of American self-interest in a troubled post-Cold War world.

In dispatching American peacekeepers to Bosnia last December, President Clinton appeared to sweep past sober warnings of the difficulty of the mission. His imprudent promise to withdraw American forces in a year is what forces him to make a late-course correction now. For his new intention to keep on (reduced) forces for an extra year and a half, he is paying a certain political price. A good number of those ragging him on the credibility issue, however, seem to accept that American withdrawal would end international peacekeeping in Bosnia and allow its ethnic carving up to continue, savagely.

Post-Cold War choices turn out to be unattractive. In the current instance, the choice is between abandoning Bosnia to another, sure round of hell sooner or doing what can be done to avert

collapse later. In the circumstances, it is not such a hard choice after all.

But what can be done? The temptation is to take the entire long list of unfinished business in Bosnia and call it the agenda. But the list is too long to do all at once. Peacekeepers performed Dayton's military chores, but the civilian side, with much the harder assignments, lags. The giant tasks — building democratic national institutions, repatriating 2 million "ethnically cleansed" refugees of different backgrounds, repairing a pathetically broken economy — cannot be ignored. But some modestly sized, high-profile jobs need to be tackled head-on in order to provide the separate peoples of Bosnia tangible evidence that a Dayton-type peace — a peace without partition — is within reach.

Right off, NATO should see to the arrest of the 70-odd indicted war criminals still at large, starting with the accused Bosnian Serb mass murderer Ratko Mladic. He appears vulnerable, since he is defying his civilian superiors (orders issued under international pressure) to step down. There might be a military risk, but the peacekeepers have the experience and power to hedge against it. At the same time, the West should enable the democratic-minded independent press and television to break the near monopoly of media arrogated to themselves by the local despots. Success in the first task would electrify the country and make justice and thus the prospect of reconciliation real. Success in the second would bring politics alive, perhaps in time for next spring's crucial municipal elections.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

### A Brief Extension

Common sense dictates that after a year of imperfect peace, Bosnia is not ready for NATO forces to go home on Dec. 20, as originally planned. But Americans ought to have no illusions about what can be accomplished by prolonging their stay, nor should they accept Bill Clinton's facile assertion on Friday that he was announcing a new and different military mission. He delayed America's exit from the current mission. To assure that further delays do not develop, the administration should sharpen the withdrawal strategy that President Clinton outlined. It must also obtain congressional approval for the extended American presence.

Under Mr. Clinton's plan, U.S. forces, originally 20,000, would be reduced to 8,500. Overall NATO force levels would be cut from the 60,000 that the mission began with to just over 30,000. The new target date for total withdrawal would be moved ahead to June 1998, with partial withdrawals along the way based on progress reviews every six months.

This so-called "follow-on force" will be doing the same things that the current military force has been doing since it finished separating the rival ethnic armies some six months ago. That means, primarily, deterring a return to open ethnic warfare. It also means providing security for the civilians trying to rebuild Bosnia's economy and institutions.

In theory, these tasks could be accomplished by European forces alone. But an important consideration in apportioning military responsibilities in Bosnia has been Washington's desire to maintain unity and American leadership in NATO. That legitimate concern to continue providing between one-quarter and one-third of the forces in Bosnia, as it has for the past year.

A year of NATO supervision has halted the pitched battles and urban sieges that ravaged Bosnia during 43

months of war. But smaller armed skirmishes have continued, including one this week that forced American soldiers to separate the combatants. National elections have been held, but municipal voting has been postponed until spring. Institutions like a national presidency and Parliament have been established but not made to function. The hope of eventual reunification is fading, replaced by the reality of hardening partition.

In these circumstances, the best that NATO forces can hope to accomplish is to contain the violence, protect the municipal elections and perhaps reinforce habits of peaceful ethnic coexistence. By keeping their troops on the ground, participating countries can also press Balkan leaders to honor their commitments under the Dayton peace agreement, including the arrest of war crimes suspects. What outsiders cannot do is force Bosnians to live together or cooperate in rebuilding their country.

That is why the withdrawal schedule that Mr. Clinton proposes is unacceptably vague. A drawn-out timetable with periodic reviews could become an excuse for staying indefinitely rather than withdrawing as soon as practicable. NATO planners must also be careful not to thin their forces so far as to invite harassment and attack. It would make more sense to set a target for total withdrawal by next summer or fall and not be deflected from it.

Congress approved a one-year assignment of American troops to peacekeeping in Bosnia. Mr. Clinton must present his extension plans, with tightened withdrawal deadlines, to the new Congress for approval in January. Until then, he should seek the consent of the congressional leadership.

Compared with the pessimistic predictions so common a year ago, the NATO mission in Bosnia has been a clear, if limited, success. That success warrants a brief extension. But the administration still must guard against the danger of open-ended timetables and unrealistic expectations.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Other Comment

### Peace for Guatemala

When Guatemalan President Alvaro Arzú announced to the leaders of 20 other Ibero-American countries that his government had reached an agreement to end his country's 35-year-old civil war, the news was heartily applauded, as the final curtain of such a tragic drama should have been.

No struggle between the beleaguered Indian peasants of Central and South America and the landowning classes has lasted so long or been so deadly: 100,000 lives are thought to have been lost.

The agreement is to be signed on Dec. 29. All parties seem optimistic that the commitment will hold.

Success in Guatemala is particularly important for the light it casts over conflicts elsewhere. There is a lesson that guerrillas in Colombia, Peru and Mexico must grasp: Violence did not solve any of the ancestral problems and wrongs of Guatemala. Nor will it theirs. Whatever human rights progress there has been in Guatemala is attributable to peace-seeking organizations like the Fundación Rigoberta Menchú and the UN Mission on Guatemala.

—Los Angeles Times

## Humanitarian Intervention vs. Political Reality

By William Pfaff

PARIS — What is happening in Central Africa is not just a humanitarian tragedy but part of a political process which began four centuries ago, experienced a crucial turning in the 1960s and possesses a rational purpose that now is being achieved.

It calls into question the system of humanitarian aid and intervention that has greatly influenced Western policy-making in recent years. It suggests that if these affairs are treated as mere "tragedies," and deprived of their political significance, they may be worsened.

The weekend's events in Zaire and Rwanda are not simply the result of the Hutu massacre of Tutsi in Rwanda in 1994, and the flight of Hutu refugees to Zaire which resulted, but follow from the arrival of democracy in Rwanda and Burundi in the 1960s. Democracy overthrew a stable situation that had prevailed since the 16th century.

Hutu militia and refugee soldiers from the old Rwandan army, responsible for the massacre of Rwandan Tutsi (and politically moderate Hutu) in 1994, have forcibly been separated from the mass of refugees and driven away into the Zairian forest. This has launched the refugees into a spontaneous trek toward their old homes in Rwanda. The multinational force now being organized would not have done this; such a mission was specifically excluded from its mandate.

The government of Rwanda, dominated by the Tutsi military leader Paul Kagame, set out to crush the Hutu militias who were raiding Rwanda from the camps. It armed the Tutsi community long installed inside Zaire, the so-called Banyarwanda, and seized the opportunity then handed it by the Zaire authorities in the Zaire regions harboring the refugees. These, unnerved by the tension with Rwanda, or actual complices of the Hutu extremists, turned on the Banyarwanda.

Rwanda encouraged the Banyarwanda to rebel against the ramshackle and corrupt government of Zaire. They quickly dispersed the ragtag Zairian army and drove the militias out of the camps, establishing a Tutsi-dominated buffer-zone in "liberated" Zaire.

The Rwandan government has (ambiguously) suggested that it is time to call a new Berlin Conference. The first one, in 1884-85, drew the state boundaries of modern Africa. While many Africans fear the consequences of calling into question existing frontiers, others believe that this is overdue.

What has taken place is the consolidation of Tutsi power in Rwanda, Burundi and parts of Zaire and Uganda, with a crushing defeat for the Hutu who are the majority in the region, and who

during the last three decades led the government of Rwanda.

The Tutsi victory restores the previous power relationship, which had prevailed since the Tutsi, a cattle-raising people from the north, drifted into the Kivu region and imposed an essentially feudal regime upon a Hutu peasantry already there.

Tutsi courts and aristocracies ruled until the colonial period, and the colonial authorities (first German, then Belgian) accepted what they found, and governed through the Tutsi leaders.

Democracy ended that. When Belgium withdrew from Rwanda-Burundi and the (Belgian) Congo, now Zaire, in 1962, reformers in the Belgian administration and in the Catholic missions promoted free elections, in the belief that the Hutu deserved to govern the countries in which they were by far the majority people.

The French government (in succession to Belgium) sponsored the Rwandan Hutu governments of the 1980s and early 1990s because the Socialists around François Mitterrand considered that the Hutu possessed democratic legitimacy.

The Tutsi struggled to recover power by action inside Rwanda and Burundi, and created an exile army in Uganda. Paul Kagame grew up in Ugandan exile. His movement is English-speaking, since Ugandans speak English.

Those in France disposed to find subtle motivations for political events see today's Tutsi resurgence and the events of the last two years as inspired by Washington. The French press quotes The Boston Globe as reporting that Washington has discreetly trained Rwandan police and military.

What Washington might want from poor and overcrowded Rwanda-Burundi is not specified. Zaire is where the minerals are.

The question raised by all this is whether the international community should try to halt the course of such events as these. And a darker question is posed: Is large-scale humanitarian intervention itself justified in these cases of ongoing civil and ethnic conflict?

The scale of human suffering involved makes this a terrible question to ask. It has been posed before, by what happened in Yugoslavia and Somalia. Can large-scale humanitarian intervention actually make things worse? Does it not free those who create and exploit these crises from any responsibility for the consequences of their actions?

May it not actually prolong and increase suffering by temporarily blocking events from reaching their necessary conclusion — a conclusion that sooner or later will come, whatever the international community does?

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## Philippines: Genuine Progress in the Economy and Society

By Bernardo M. Villegas

MANILA — Critics of the government of President Fidel Ramos may have a point in censuring the largely cosmetic improvements that are feverishly being applied as Manila and Subic Bay prepare for the annual meetings of ministers and leaders of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum that start on Friday.

Roads are being repaired and squatters' shanties hurriedly torn down or camouflaged by colorful fences. Instant gardens are sprouting along highways. Beyond this last-minute facelift, however, are real structural changes in the economy and society. There are unmistakable signs of a boom after a long period of stagnation. The Philippines is on the move again.

This is reflected in widespread construction activity in the Manila area and many regional centers. Industrial estates are filling up with factories, providing jobs and reducing unemployment. The economy is growing at an annual rate of about 7 percent after adjustment for inflation. In the early 1990s, as the country struggled to overcome the legacy of authoritarian misrule under Ferdinand Marcos, the growth rate was near zero.

Growth in corporate earnings is now the fastest in the whole of East Asia. Philippine exports are expanding more rapidly than those of Indonesia, Thailand and Malaysia.

The recovery is the result of a combination of expert macroeconomic management and market-oriented reforms that have liberalized, deregulated and privatized such wide-ranging sectors as banking, telecommunications, electricity, insurance, inter-island shipping, oil, education and the capital market. A more open trade and investment regime, coupled with political stability, has attracted greatly increased foreign investment. Tourists are returning in large numbers.

The economy is further stimulated by the annual inflow of some \$7 billion from close to 6 million Filipinos abroad, 2 million of them in America.

Such remittances, sent mostly to relatives in rural areas, contributing to a far-reaching economic and political revolution in the countryside. Activities of Communist and

Muslim insurgents have been greatly reduced. As many as 20 million people, nearly one-third of the population, have been freed from the hold of political patronage by local village bosses and warlords because they have gained economic independence thanks to regular overseas remittances of money.

Other forces have eroded the power of traditional rural bosses. Prices for primary exports like sugar, coconuts and logs, which were important sources of economic power for the old political families, have fallen sharply. Nongovernmental organizations are active all over the country, helping villagers and farmers assert their rights and independence. Advances in transport and communications make it even more

difficult for old feudal structures and forces to survive. Philippine democracy is becoming a source of economic strength, not weakness. It is a long-term advantage that the country has over some of its more authoritarian neighbors as they face an uncertain future arising from doubts about political succession.

The Philippines has another advantage — an exceptionally large, skilled and English-speaking workforce. Beyond the APEC preparations, visitors to the Philippines this week will see change that is far more than skin-deep.

The writer, dean of the School of Economics at the University of Asia and the Pacific, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## Middle East: Israelis Need Arabs to Keep Looking for Bikel

By Thomas L. Friedman

CAIRO — "Where is this Mr. Bikel? Take me to him now." The speaker was a businessman from the Gulf. The person he was speaking to was the Israeli official manning Israel's trade booth at the Cairo Middle East Economic Conference.

The Gulf Arab had been complaining about the difficulties of growing anything in his desert land, and the Israeli had told him about one of the Israeli firms represented here that used tomato tissue cultures to grow tomatoes in stifling heat. Without bating an eye or consulting his government, the Gulf Arab asked to get together immediately with the Israeli tomato

man to see if they could do some business. His name was Bikel.

Something interesting happened here last week. Despite the new hard-line government in Israel and the turmoil in the peace process, lots of Arab business executives were still looking for Bikel, and every other Israeli representative. The Israeli business lunch here was packed with Arabs.

This raises an interesting question: Is the peace process being privatized? Have Arab-Israeli business links finally reached such a critical mass that they will continue, and sustain

the peace, even when the politics on the ground is going in the opposite direction?

I think not. What we are seeing here is a time lag.

It took years after peace was formally concluded between Israelis and Palestinians for the business links to finally get going between Israel and the Arab world, and now they have a real head of steam.

But there is also a lag with the politics. That is, if relations between Israel and the Palestinians continue to deteriorate toward violence, politics will again overtake economics and suffoc-

ate it. That was the message I heard from all the Israeli and Arab business leaders here.

There is a lot of mutual curiosity, a lot of probing and a few deals quietly being struck. But the volume remains small, and none of the mega-projects — the joint airports, power stations, roads or water canals — that would really tie the region together and cement peace have gone forward yet.

Said Shafik Gabr, chairman of the Artco Group, a major Egyptian holding company: "The mega-projects depend on multinationals, and they will not invest in a fragmented region. So what you have instead are ad hoc deals here and there. That will continue, maybe grow, but without progress between Israelis and Palestinians, it will never reach what it could be."

Every Arab businessman contemplating a joint venture with Israel knows that if peace between Israelis and Palestinians really falls apart, he will have trouble with everyone from his workers to his secretary.

Egypt's president, Hosni Mubarak, remarked to me that as long as there were no clashes between Israelis and Palestinians, the Egyptian man in the street felt "encouraged to work with Israelis."

But since Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu has come into office, and begun to backtrack on the Oslo accord, the mood in the street has deteriorated. Mr. Mubarak said: "We have not had this situation for years. The mood is very

bad ... It may reach the destruction of the peace process." That will not be just a political problem for Mr. Netanyahu. Direct foreign investment in Israel has been falling since he took office.

Although there were suicide bombings under Yitzhak Rabin and Shimon Peres, foreign investors were ready to put money in Israel because investment is not about yesterday or today, it's about tomorrow, and investors viewed the violence as the last spasms of a dying order. Therefore they were ready to invest into the teeth of that violence.

But under Mr. Netanyahu, whose commitment to the peace process is suspect, any violence gives investors pause because they worry that it is a harbinger of things to come.

Mr. Netanyahu is entitled to negotiate a secure deal, on Hebron. But that deal has been held up by his insistence that Israel have the additional right of "hot pursuit" into Palestinian-controlled areas, of anyone who might attack one of the 400 Jewish settlers living amid 97,000 Palestinians in Hebron.

He has to weigh the hot pursuit he wants in Hebron against the hot pursuit of Bikel that was, going on here.

The hot pursuit of Palestinians in Hebron may make life marginally more secure for 400 extremist Israelis. The hot pursuit of Bikel has the potential to improve the security and livelihood of 5 million Israelis.

The Washington Post

## Time to Be Serious About the UN

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — Bill Clinton has united just about every nation in the world against his effort to block reappointment of Boutros Boutros Ghali. At home he has contributed his full share to a flap that plays into the hands of anti-UN elements.

Ambitious, witty and provocative, yes. But Mr. Boutros Ghali is a figure of superior intelligence and insight and enjoys broad international regard. He has a view of the United Nations, moreover, that is at bottom consistent with President Clinton's own hailing of the organization in September as "more important than ever before, because our world is more interdependent than ever before."

Nor has it been shown that Mr. Boutros Ghali got too personally ambitious in reaching for peacekeeping assignments. He warned early of the euphoric post-Cold War tendency to pile too many of these tasks on the United Nations, emphasizing to me in an interview in March 1992, for instance, the requirement to "recognize the limits of the house." The members, including the United States, ignored his cautions.

The United Nations remains a nickel-and-dime operation whose regular budget of \$1.3 billion is only about one-quarter of the District of Columbia's. Mr. Boutros Ghali has been a stop-and-go reformer, but he plainly is right to assert that the UN "financial crisis" is not one of expenditures but of revenues.

Anyway, what possible standing has the United States, at \$1.7 billion overall the world body's largest debtor, to instruct the United Nations in the niceties of solvency?

Why cannot most Americans, who appreciate the uses of the United Nations, prevail over those who do not? The whole story must include Mr. Clinton's own contributions to the malaise.

He has had lazy ideas and has flopped around. He came in disposed to put excessive confidence and responsibility in an organization useful in some contexts but not prepared for a surge of large new assignments. When the inevitable troubles came, he seemed detached and did not give the American people a reasonable explanation of what was going on.

An alert president would have used hardheadedness and realism to fend off the likes of Jesse Helms and Bob Dole. They have long maintained that the United Nations is subverting American sovereignty.

This is the cleaned up version of the paranoid belief that the United Nations runs black helicopters around America on mysterious missions.

As Mr. Clinton could have said and ought to say every time these tenacious allegations arise, the United States has a veto and can use it whenever it wishes to stop an operation it opposes.

The veto power, former Ambassador Robert Oakley (George Bush and Bill Clinton's man in Somalia) has pointed out, also lets America protect itself from any per-

ceived UN intrusions upon American sovereignty.

Both sets of alarms are, of course, ridiculous. Mr. Clinton should have nailed them long ago. Instead, as Mr. Oakley says in a recent paper, Mr. Clinton and Mr. Bush before him "profligately approved no fewer than 85 Security Council resolutions spelling out what UN peacekeepers should do in Bosnia."

One resolution designated Srebrenica as a "safe haven." It was, Mr. Oakley writes, "actively supported" by the United States "despite warnings by the secretary-general's military advisers and the UN commanders in Bosnia... that [UN peacekeepers] would not be able to do the job if challenged because its forces were too weak and too hamstrung by limits which the [Security Council] placed upon their ability to act decisively." Thousands of unarmed Muslim men were subsequently massacred at Srebrenica.

Mr. Oakley continues: "Also, with respect to Somalia as with Bosnia, the Clinton administration has on occasion joined the chorus of critics who place responsibility for trouble upon the UN, as if it were a totally independent entity and the members of the [Security Council] had no responsibility at all."

Are we getting a bit closer to grasping why the United Nations is in trouble in American opinion, and what must be done to close the gap, no matter how the fight over the secretary-general is finally, raggedly, negotiated out?

The Washington Post

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1896: Curbing Duels

BERLIN — The Reichstag discussed the question of duelling in the army and the killing of a civilian by a lieutenant while the Prussian Military Department is preparing new regulations to limit duelling to its utmost possible extent. The reform states that if an officer insult another, the matter should be left for the decision of a Court of Honor, which, when giving a final judgment, should never imply that a duel is a necessity.

### 1921: Star Measures

CHICAGO — Professor Albert Michelson, the inventor of the interferometer, an instrument to measure stars, in an address to the National Academy of Sciences, said his experiments showed Antares, a double star in the constellations of Scorpion, much larger than Betelgeuse, a conspicuous variable in Orion.

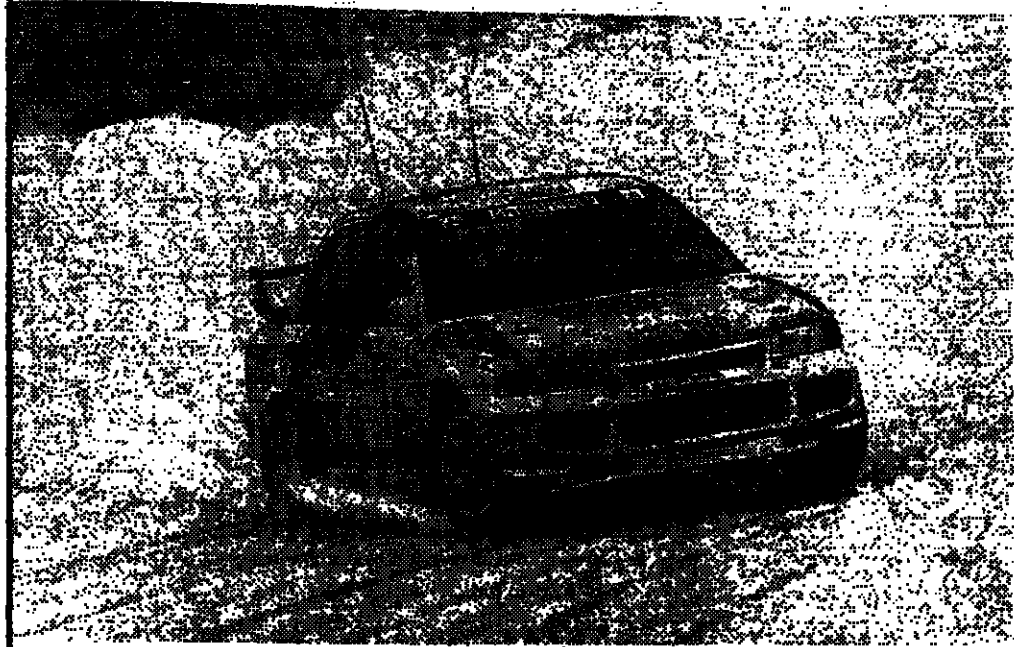
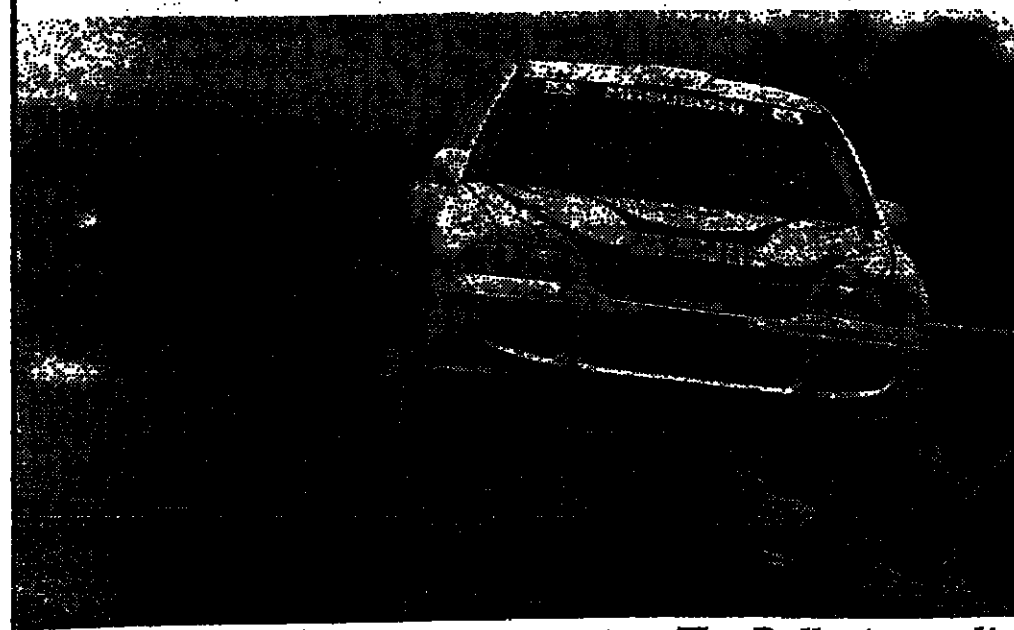
In another paper read, professor Thomas Chamberlin attacked the theory that the earth was formed by cooling gases, and declared that the interior of the earth was not molten but solid.

### 1946: Farben Plants

BERLIN — Legal title to the IG Farbenindustrie plants in the American Occupation Zone, valued at \$400,000,000, will be transferred from the Allied Control Council to German trustees appointed by the German government. These IG Farben plants, once part of the world's greatest chemical monopoly, have, in the United States Zone, been broken up into separate and independent economic units, which will only be placed in the hands of German trustees until practicable means have been found for returning them to private owners who are neither Nazis, war profiteers or nouveau-riches black-marketeers.

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## INTERNATIONAL

# The 'Clinton Doctrine' Of Scaled-Down Force Putting the Stress on Peacekeeping

By Michael Dobbs  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The outline of a "Clinton doctrine" on the use of U.S. troops overseas is visible in the president's decision to authorize new military missions in the Balkans and Central Africa less than two weeks after his reelection.

Hammered out through trial and error during his first term in office, Mr. Clinton's approach provides for use of U.S. military force for peacekeeping or other missions that are less clear-cut than the 1991 Gulf War. As such, it differs from the Powell doctrine, named after retired General Colin Powell, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff under President George Bush, which focused on winning wars through use of overwhelming American military power.

The Clinton doctrine echoes General Powell's approach, however, in emphasizing the need to keep American casualties very low and to prevent dreaded "mission creep," or the gradual expansion of U.S. responsibilities. It takes into account failed U.S. military interventions in Vietnam and Somalia, and unhappy memories of the early years of Mr. Clinton's presidency when little seemed to go right in foreign policy.

Mr. Clinton sought to encapsulate his thinking about American power in the post-Cold War world in his announcement that U.S. peacekeeping troops will remain in Bosnia at least until mid-1998 and will also go to eastern Zaire to provide security for a refugee relief operation.

"The United States cannot and should not try to solve every problem in the world," he said. "But where our interests are clear and our values are at stake, where we can make a difference, we must act and we must lead."

The Clinton approach has taken shape gradually in reaction to a series of foreign policy troubles, including the administration's lack of action in Bosnia up until the middle of 1995. Administration officials now link their initial hesitancy about using force in Bosnia to the influence of General Powell, who opposed any deployment of American troops abroad except when a successful outcome virtually could be assured.

"What we are seeing here is the use of American power in a different way," said Representative Lee H. Hamilton, Democrat of Indiana, a former chairman of the House International Affairs Committee.

"Instead of sending troops to the Gulf to throw back Saddam Hussein, you are seeing use of U.S. forces for humanitarian interventions and peacekeeping purposes," he said. "The American people have some doubts about this, but this is the kind of intervention that we are likely to see more of in the future. The Congress will have to adjust to this and

get used to it, and so will the Pentagon."

Richard Haass, a former Bush national security official and now director of foreign policy studies at the Brookings Institution here, said:

"We are now beginning to see repeated applications of limited military force for limited purposes. This represents a big difference with the Powell doctrine, the essence of which was the application of massive military force for fairly large-scale purposes."

In other respects, Mr. Haass believes, there are some common features between the Powell and Clinton doctrines. These include, he said, "an extraordinary concern about casualties, at least as much emphasis on getting out as getting in, and at least as much emphasis on what you are not going to do as what you are going to do."

The decision to keep 8,500 U.S. troops in the Balkans and send 5,000 troops to Africa was made much easier for the Clinton administration by the absence of any combat fatalities during the first year of the Bosnia operation. Had there been significant casualties, the president would have been under much greater political pressure to stick to his promise of completing the Bosnia mission in "about a year," or by roughly the end of 1996. In the view of some analysts, that leaves U.S. participation in future peacekeeping missions at the mercy of local factions.

"If the Serbs want us out of Bosnia, they know exactly how to do it," said a Republican foreign policy aide on Capitol Hill. "They kill a couple of U.S. soldiers and, boom, public support will collapse."

While the Republican reaction to Mr. Clinton's abandonment of the one-year Bosnia exit strategy has been predictably negative, there appears to be little appetite on Capitol Hill for a big fight over the issue.

"If we stopped him from keeping the troops there, and the war resumed, the president would blame us," the Republican staffer said.

In the last 18 months, the administration has sought to build public support for military operations in Bosnia and elsewhere by making sure the mission is well-defined.

According to Mr. Hamilton, conditions that have to be met include robust rules of engagement allowing American troops maximum force to defend themselves, limited goals, burden-sharing with allies, acceptance of the mission by host countries, and a clear entry and exit strategy.

In Bosnia, the most serious shortfall has been the lack of a clear exit strategy. Defense Secretary William Perry said Saturday he had committed "an error in judgment" in concluding last December that it was possible to get the job done in 12 months.



A Rwandan Hutu refugee woman helping her daughter take intravenous medication at a small hospital in Goma, Zaire, on Sunday.

## Grumbling in Zimbabwe Medical Strike and Trips Undercut Mugabe

By Cris Chinaka  
Reuters

HARARE, Zimbabwe — President Robert Mugabe, under fire for his handling of labor unrest and his frequent trips abroad, is facing his strongest public criticism in 16 years in power. Mr. Mugabe, 72, saying he will ride out the storm battering his government, has accused opponents of using a monthlong strike by doctors and nurses to undermine his authority.

Public anger is high as Zimbabwe grapples with 50 percent unemployment, rising urban poverty and

Stamps referred reporters to the Bible, Amos 5:13, which says, "The prudent will keep silent in such a time, for it is an evil time."

Mr. Mugabe and his Zimbabwe African National Union brush aside charges that they have become arrogant and dictatorial over the years in the face of a weak and fragmented opposition.

Analysts say Mr. Mugabe seems to prefer to travel the world than tackle pressing domestic issues. In the past 10 months he has been abroad more than 30 times with his new wife, the former presidential secretary Grace Mugabe. In August, Mr. Mugabe flew to Cape Town for a honeymoon while a majority of Zimbabwe's 180,000 civil servants were on the streets demanding higher wages and better working conditions. He later bowed to pressure and raised wages 20 percent.

His trip to Italy for the food conference drew sharp, singular public criticism. "Mugabe and Mobutu are the only presidents enjoying themselves in Europe while their countries are burning," wrote the political scientist John Makumbe in the weekly Mail and Guardian newspaper, referring to Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, the president of Zaire, who is in France.

"Not only was the visit badly timed," commented the independent Financial Gazette newspaper, "but it showed growing and unacceptable arrogance that has become the hallmark of this government's virtual one-party dictatorship of the past decade."

The Gazette said the strike by 10,000 of 14,000 state nurses and 500 of 800 doctors reflected social frustrations by a public that believes the political leadership is only interested in feathering its nest.

### NEWS ANALYSIS

economic growth averaging less than 1 percent a year over the last five years.

Chenjerai Hove, a political analyst and one of Zimbabwe's leading writers, accuses Mr. Mugabe of driving the southern African nation along a familiar African path of social decay.

"Any country that does not care for the health of its citizens becomes a death center," he said over the weekend, joining several Zimbabweans in attacking Mr. Mugabe's government. "The deaths in our hospitals can be laid directly at the door of politicians who are simply unable to exercise flexibility and good sense when called upon to do so," the weekly Zimbabwe Independent said.

Mr. Mugabe, who attended a global food conference in Rome and left the health strike to ministers, has blamed the nurses and doctors for the crisis and refused to discuss their demands for more pay and better conditions.

Ministers have avoided addressing the strike. Health Minister Timothy

trying hard to figure out what makes men tick. That was definitely in the back of my mind when I signed up."

Apparently, the study of men means different things to different colleges. Some campuses are focusing on issues that directly affect and often confuse young men, such as relationships with women, or phobias about homosexuality. Others are creating courses or forums on more arcane academic matters, such as how masculinity has evolved through history.

Inevitably, faculty say, some discussions on the subject become an outlet for men's frustrations about their negative images or their changing roles in society.

But many of the workshops and courses are neither coping sessions nor chest-thumping affirmations of manhood. Instead, they are attempts to confront problems in male behavior, to help young men better understand women, or to assess how definitions of masculinity and male roles have changed through history.

Next month at Saint John's University in Minnesota, for example, a campus program called "King Lear and Fathering" will use the Shakespeare play to spark discussion on male roles in the family. At Albright College in Pennsylvania, there is a workshop for students called "The Workplace in the 90s: Women Supervisors and Male Workers."

## CHILE: Ostentation Piques Its Neighbors

Continued from Page 1

national railroad. Angered by what they saw as a new "Chilean invasion," Bolivians vandalized the offices of a Chilean airline in La Paz.

"Our anger is not only due to the loss of our coastline 100 years ago," said Maria Santos, a clerk in an upscale clothing store in La Paz.

"It's about the way Chileans treat us when they come here to spend their money. They treat us like dirt."

In fact, many Chileans are concerned about their nation's image.

In a poll conducted last year by Market Opinion Research International, more than two-thirds of Chileans who were asked whether Chileans considered themselves to be better than they really are said "yes."

Recently, Chile's largest energy company, Enersis SA, began broadcasting public-service advertisements to encourage Chileans to be humble and hard-working. In one such ad, executives from different countries were depicted negotiating around a table, and a young, well-

dressed Chilean was shown as landing the deal. He leaves the building, preens in the glass door's reflection and walks down the street with a bounce in his step.

Suddenly, he runs into a street pole and bangs his head. "Let's keep our minds on the future challenge and not on what we've accomplished today," the narration accompanying the ad says.

Jaime Ale Yarad, the corporate affairs manager for Enersis, said the advertisements were intended to promote a set of basic values.

Jorge Leiva, creative director for ABM-Zegers SA, the company that created the advertisements, said they played on one of Chileans' greatest fears — embarrassment.

In another ad, all eyes are on a dapper Chilean gentleman as he makes a grand entrance at a ritzy party. But when he makes his way down a stairway toward the center of the party, he slips and tumbles.

"It's an analogy for what could happen," Mr. Leiva said. "We Chileans could slip and fall and lose everything."

## U.S. Weighs Limiting Role In Rwanda to Logistics

By R. Jeffrey Smith  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration may scale back U.S. military participation in an international force to ease the humanitarian crisis in central Africa, American officials said Sunday.

They said that the American unit might wind up helping to provide aid to refugees inside Rwanda instead of securing an airport as a base of assistance operations in neighboring Zaire.

A formal decision on the nature of the U.S. aid will be reached on Wednesday, at a joint meeting with European and other participating nations, officials said. They said they were cheered by the continuing exodus of refugees back to their homes Rwanda from camps in Zaire, but that U.S. military forces could still play a role by helping aid reach them in Rwanda.

President Bill Clinton had agreed to send 1,000 ground troops and another 3,000 to 4,000 support troops as part of a multinational rescue mission to Zaire to be spearheaded by Canada.

"Now, we're looking more at logistic support," said the chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations, Madeleine Albright. She added that Washington wanted "to make sure that the humanitarian assistance is given properly."

Mrs. Albright said U.S. experts dispatched to the region estimate that from 12,000 to 15,000 refugees were crossing from Zaire to Rwanda every hour, with from 300,000 to 400,000 already back in their homeland.

A half-million refugees had been camped just west of Goma, Zaire. Most of them were members of the Hutu tribe and were under control of Hutu militias that are enemies of the Tutsi-dominated

government in Rwanda. When Mr. Clinton approved U.S. participation in a multinational rescue force, it appeared that a military presence would be needed because of the fear that those Hutu militias would oppose the relief and use the refugees as human shields or hostages.

The chief of a U.S. military team sent to assess the crisis has been meeting with the Rwandan government to discuss "several alternative plans to send logistics support in there if necessary" on a day's notice, Secretary of Defense William Perry said. He added that roughly "2,000 people and dozens of airplanes" have been put on standby to provide the support.

The Rwandan government has said so far that it welcomes international humanitarian aid, but opposes the dispatch of foreign troops to its territory. The government on Sunday refused for most of the day to allow 34 armed Canadian soldiers, the vanguard of a larger Canadian force, to leave the airport of Kigali, the capital, after they landed in a C-130 military transport plane.

In the end, the soldiers were let out of the airport on condition that they report Monday to Rwanda's Defense Ministry headquarters, according to Reuters. But the dispute prompted Canadian authorities to consider delaying the dispatch of another 130 troops to Kigali on four additional planes Monday.

One of Washington's options is still to try to help dispatch aid through Goma near some of the camps that were holding refugees until last week. But Mrs. Albright indicated that the security force that Washington had earlier planned for the Goma airport may no longer be needed, and Mr. Perry said that "the nature of the need" for U.S. help "is changing dramatically" even though some U.S. assistance is still required.

## REFUGEES: Pace of Exodus Slows Down

Continued from Page 1

now are exhausted or sick. Some say they have not eaten in four days.

Still, UN officials and aid organizations have decided to distribute only biscuits and water to people on the road at a few way stations.

The fear is that a large food distribution would cause the exodus to stop, which would cause a backup and create a risk of a cholera epidemic.

Instead, aid workers are trying to keep the refugees moving and are planning to distribute emergency food rations in their home villages later this week, along with tents, farm tools, seeds and other essentials.

"We have to keep people moving," said Charles Main, an official with the UN Children's Fund. "What's the alternative? These people can't carry all the food they need. As soon as people stop, people stop and stare. Crowds gather."

Mr. Main said the Red Cross and other organizations were trying to reach stragglers who had fallen on the side of the road and give them medical care.

"There is little you can do for a half-million people," he said.

"All you can do is help those along the road. The trick is to keep them moving."

Brenda Barton, a spokeswoman for the World Food Program, said the UN agency's efforts to distribute biscuits to the refugees as they marched had ended in disaster. Two trucks full of biscuits were mobbed by hungry refugees on Saturday, she said, and the distribution turned into a free-for-all.

Nevertheless, she said, aid organizations had managed to pass out at least 17 tons of biscuits in the last three days.

The exodus began on Friday, after Zairian rebels attacked a major refugee camp and routed Hutu guerrillas and the former Hutu-led Rwandan army that had been holding the camp. These Hutu forces had prevented the majority of refugees from leaving Zaire for nearly two years, using intimidation.

The Zairian rebels have close ties to Rwanda's Tutsi-controlled government, and Zaire has accused Rwanda of backing the revolt as a way to close down the camps, which had become bases for Hutu guerrilla raids into Rwanda.

Whatever Rwanda's role, the swift-ness of the exodus raised questions about the need to deploy an international relief force.

The five camps around Goma are now empty and most of the refugees are crossing into Rwanda.

Rwanda has said the force is no longer needed.

"Our position is that the force was coming to create this corridor for the refugees to come home and now they are coming home," Joseph Bideri, a spokesman for Rwanda's president, told Reuters. "So we don't see any need for the force to come."

On Friday, the UN Security Council unanimously approved the deployment of a force until March 31 to insure that food and medicine reach refugees, who have spent two years in exile.

About 500,000 refugees, however, are still unaccounted for in the rebel-held region south of Lake Kivu around Bukavu, Zaire. In addition, there are still about 150,000 refugees who fled west into Zaire with the remnants of the Hutu army, pursued by the rebel forces, though UN officials say they are under no obligation to aid them.

"These guys are shooting back," said Ray Wilkinson, a spokesman for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "We aren't going to go chasing these people."

A Canadian vanguard sent to Rwanda to establish the headquarters for the international force for Zaire was prevented from leaving Kigali airport with their weapons for much of the day, but Rwandan officials finally allowed them to go.

Three Hercules C-130 military transport planes carrying 34 Canadians and equipment landed in the Rwandan capital, and were told to report to the Defense Ministry on Monday.

## FOOD: Summit Ends With U.S. Objection

Continued from Page 1

a basic human right. "The hungry, wherever they may be, have a right to be fed," Deputy President Thabo Mbeki said at the closing session.

The U.S. government expressed concern during two years of negotiations on the summit documents that a "right to food" could expose rich countries to lawsuits and trade complaints from the developing world.

The American reservation also said Washington had not agreed to a target set by the meeting that countries should provide 0.7 percent of their annual economic wealth in development aid. The United States provides just under 1 percent of its output in aid but has refused to enshrine a specific amount.

Fifteen other delegations filed written reservations or interpretations on the summit document, organizers said.

The Vatican, Argentina and several Muslim nations raised strong objections to references in the document to population and family-planning policies.

Population control has emerged as a controversial point at other UN conferences.

The Pope opened the summit meeting by calling for an end to the "sophism that affirms that being large in number is condemning one self to be poor."

Disputes also arose over one of the United States' main goals: promoting biotechnology to seek harder and healthier crops.

The European Union, for one, is weighing whether to block imports of genetically altered corn — a potential blow for American growers and biotechnology companies.

(Reuters, AP)

## MEN: In American Academia, Now the Male Psyche Comes Under the Microscope

Continued from Page 1

"Black Men's Forum." At the University of Illinois, dormitory counselors are leading student discussions on male roles and identity problems.

College faculty say the interest in studying the history and psychology of men, or what it means to be masculine, is a reflection of other trends across American culture — from best-selling books on male spirituality, to the Million Man March on Washington last year, to Promise Keepers, a national movement that urges men to root their lives in Christianity and family.

"More colleges are seeing a need for this," said Guy Davis, an administrator at University of Illinois who develops workshops on men for that campus. "A lot of young men today don't know who they are, or who they're supposed to be in this society."

That concern is hardly overwhelming academia — at least not yet. Some college officials say they have not noticed much interest in the subject, or dismiss new campus events or courses about

men as fads that lack scholarly merit. But others are taking the matter seriously. They contend that the increasing academic attention faculty and students are giving men is similar to the rise of women's studies in the 1970s. That comparison is stirring both hope and alarm.

Hundreds of colleges have academic programs that focus on women. Some of them are welcoming the new interest in studying men, and are busy promoting discussion on the subject. On other campuses, however, there are fears that what is emerging is in part a hostile reaction to feminism or the strides women are continuing to make in the work place.

"This is quite a phenomenon on some campuses," said Abigail Stewart, a psychology professor who directs the women's studies program at the University of Michigan. "There is some backlash about shifting gender roles behind this, but the fact is there are conservative and progressive forces in society making people think more about masculinity. Students are curious about what it means for them."

That is why Matt Toter, a freshman

at Hobart College, enrolled in "Theories of Masculinity" this fall. In that course, students have studied men through the poetry of Robert Bly, an icon of the men's movement; a novel by Kazuo Ishiguro, "Remains of the Day," whose protagonist is a butler; the Clint Eastwood western "Unforgiven," and the comedy film "City Slickers."

In part, Mr. Toter said he decided to take the class because, when he left for college, his father said to him, "You're a man now, son."

"That really echoed in my mind," Mr. Toter said. "I was sort of unsure about what being a man is all about — what society accepts and doesn't accept. We talk about all of that from lots of perspectives."

Moreover, Mr. Toter said that the presence of women in the class gave it an air of needed seriousness.

"If it were all guys," he said, "everybody would only want to talk about football or drinking."

The class is evenly split between men and women.

One of those women, Cheryl Wallace, said she expected the course to be light. But discussions, she said, have been intense — about feminism, about men and alcohol, about whether opening a door for a woman is sexist.

"You grow up seeing all the big differences between men and women, but don't know why that is," Ms. Wallace said. "I think women today are really

## DIVERS: Women Take a Giant Leap

Continued from Page 1

Acapulco but was refused permission to compete against men in the finals.

The men in the Acapulco cliff divers' union, who set the rules for the event, put aside their doubts this year on the advice of their producer-promoter, Sam Hernandez.

"The local divers were apprehensive at first because they respect women and didn't want to see one hurt," said Hernandez, who was the only American to win the annual competition twice during its first incarnation from 1967 to 1993.

But Hernandez said that after canvassing a small cadre of international women professionals, he decided "it was time to bring it into the 21st century and have women represented."

La Quebrada is no small leap for man or woman. From atop a tiny platform 87 feet high (27 meters), the ribbon of sea water below seems light-years away. Divers watch tidal swells fill the chasm, count off a couple of seconds and spring into the air. Two seconds later they hit water that varies from seven to 15 feet deep at a top speed of 65 miles per hour. They come up smiling, but that first step is a big one.

On Thursday, Montana Miller, a would-be competitor, took one look and balked. But on Friday the 26-year-old woman from Harvard, a small town near Worcester, Massachusetts, hit a picture-perfect head-first practice dive from an

"intermediate" height of 68 feet. "Yesterday I couldn't do it but today I could," Miller said. "I'm so proud of myself, I could give myself a big hug."

As a teenager, Miller performed with flying trapeze troupes in France and California. She learned diving as a student at Harvard University, where she was graduated last spring.

Some old-timers say women are intruding on a rite best left to men.

Raul Garcia was 8 years old when he made his first dive in 1936. He said the first youth jumped off the top in 1933.

"People like danger," said Garcia, now 68. "When they see a bunch of girls doing the dive they will say, 'Oh, that must be nothing.' We don't want to lose the mystique."

But the new contestants are only adding to La Quebrada's legend.

Dustin and Becca Webster, two competitors from San Diego, literally took the plunge together for a second time Friday. The Websters' synchronized dive re-enacted a 1991 wedding ceremony in which they said "I do" and leapt 70 feet into a small tank in a Los Angeles amusement park.

Lucy Streeter, of Palo Verde, California, is in Acapulco to cap a career after earning what is thought to be the women's high-diving world record at just over 120 feet in 1985 at Hong Kong. Streeter, 35 and a mother of three, says she will probably retire after taking part in the historic Acapulco tourney.

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## INTERNATIONAL

## EXPORTS: How Big Tobacco Firms and the U.S. Smashed Barriers to the East

Continued from Page 1

came the industry's lawyers, agents and collaborators. Such prominent politicians as Bob Dole, Jesse Helms, Dan Quayle and Al Gore have played a role.

"No matter how this process spins itself out," George Griffin, commercial counselor at the U.S. Embassy in Seoul, wrote to Matthew N. Winokur, public affairs manager of Philip Morris Asia, in a "Dear Matt" letter in January 1986. "I want to emphasize that the embassy and the vari-

ously made it a crime to buy or sell a pack of foreign cigarettes. Taiwan and Thailand remained tightly shut. All but Taiwan were signatories to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and Taipei hoped to join soon. Yet each appeared to violate free trade principles.

"In international trade terms, it's really very rare that the issues are so clear-cut and so blatant," recalled Owen C. Smith, a foreign trade expert at Philip Morris who is president of the Cigarette Export Association. "These coun-

tries were sitting with published laws which on their face discriminated against American products."

When Mr. Yeutter and his staff looked at the cigarette business in these countries, they saw blatant hypocrisy. Each Asian government sought to justify its ban on imported cigarettes in the name of public health, yet each had its own protected, state-controlled tobacco monopoly that manufactured and sold cigarettes — and provided large amounts of tax revenue to the government.

Health was a smoke screen, Mr. Yeutter quickly decided. "I would have had no problem with Japan or Korea or Taiwan putting up genuine health restrictions," he said. "But that's not what these governments were doing. They were restricting trade, and it was just blatant."

Gregory Connolly, a veteran anti-smoking activist, said the Americans' entry was not just a matter of dismantling trade barriers. "When the multinational companies penetrate a new country," he said, "they not only sell U.S. cigarettes but they transform the entire market. They transform how tobacco is presented, how it's advertised, how it's promoted. And the result is the creation of new demand, especially among women and young people."

Mr. Connolly, head of the Massachusetts Tobacco Control Program, traveled widely through Asia to document how American companies skirted ad restrictions by sponsoring televised rock concerts and sporting events, placed cigarette brands in movies and lent their brand names to such nontobacco products as clothing and sports gear.

This did not trouble Mr. Yeutter and his trade warriors. They saw foreign advertising restrictions as another form of trade discrimination. The interagency committee that advised Mr. Yeutter on the issue consisted of representatives from the State, Agriculture, Commerce, Labor and Treasury departments, but not from Health and Human Services. In fact, there was no one with a public health or tobacco-control background to argue that there was a link between advertising and health.

The companies convinced Mr. Yeutter that helping them sell cigarettes meant helping American trade. Senator Helms, the North Carolina Republican who chaired the Senate Agriculture Committee at the time, got in on the act. In July 1986 he wrote to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan to congratulate him on his recent election victory and point out that American cigarettes accounted for less than 2 percent of the Japanese market.

"Your friends in Congress will have a better chance to stem the tide of anti-Japanese trade sentiment if and when they can cite tangible examples of your doors' being opened to American products," Mr. Helms wrote. "I urge that you make a commitment to establish a timetable for allowing U.S. cigarettes a specific share of your market. May I suggest a goal of 20 percent within the next 18 months?"

At Mr. Yeutter's urging, President Reagan decided not to wait for the cigarette industry to make a formal complaint against Japan. Instead, for the first time, the White House filed three 301 complaints with the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative in September 1985, one of them against Japanese restrictions on the sale of U.S. cigarettes.

According to the trade office's log of the case, U.S. officials presented a lengthy questionnaire at their opening session with Japanese trade representatives, demanding detailed data on the Japanese market. Meanwhile, other U.S. bureaucrats began drawing up lists of products for possible retaliation — all part

of what one negotiator called the "ratcheting-up process." The Japanese hung tough over the course of 14 sessions. Joseph Massey, who was in charge of trade negotiations with Japan, recalled that they argued that Japan Tobacco, the state-run cigarette monopoly, was too inefficient to withstand U.S. competition, and that in any case the Americans should continue the previous long-standing practice of giving Japan an indefinite time period to comply.

But in late September 1986, a year after the 301 complaint was filed, the Japanese capitulated, signing an agreement to allow in American-made cigarettes. By giving in on such a politically well-connected product as cigarettes, Japanese commentators said, Tokyo hoped to buy time on other trade issues. It was, commented the Asahi Shimbun newspaper, a "blood offering."

Today, imported brands control 21 percent of the Japanese cigarette market and earn more than \$7 billion a year. Smoking by women is at an all-time high, according to Japan Tobacco's surveys, and one study showed women college freshmen as four times more likely to smoke than their mothers.

Mr. Yeutter and his colleagues insisted they had

done nothing for tobacco they would not have done for any other industry. But the fact was that at a time when the United States could not overcome Japan's resistance on a broad range of exports — from beef to cars to supercomputers — U.S. cigarettes flourished, thanks to the perseverance of the trade warriors.

The next target was South Korea, which had a \$1.7 billion domestic tobacco market. The U.S. tobacco industry filed a 301 complaint against Seoul in January 1988, and the trade representative's office initiated its investigation a month later. South Korea's state cigarette monopoly had done little advertising over the years, and a few months before the 301 case, Seoul had outlawed cigarette ads. But the United States insisted on defining "fair access" as including the right to advertise.

Even before the formal complaint was filed, tobacco state lawmakers and their allies had supported opening South Korea's market. Senator Dole of Kansas, Mr. Helms and 14 others — including Vice President Gore, then a senator from Tennessee — wrote to President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea in July 1987 demanding that tobacco companies be allowed "the right to im-

port and distribute without discriminatory taxes and duties, as well as the right to advertise and promote their products." With further pressure and lobbying, Seoul agreed in May 1988 to open its doors to American brands. The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative also made fast work of Taiwan. On the heels of the Japanese agreement, Taiwan agreed in October 1985 to liberalize barriers to wine, beer and cigarettes. But a year passed and the market remained closed. Mr. Yeutter then ordered Mr. Yeutter to propose "proportional countermeasures," while U.S. officials threatened to oppose Taiwan's application for membership in GATT.

"Since Taiwan wasn't a GATT member, we were not under GATT constraints," said a senior trade office negotiator. "I hate to say it, but you can do whatever you want with Taiwan and Taiwan knows it. They're much more vulnerable than other countries."

Six weeks after Mr. Reagan's order, Taiwan folded. The 301 cases were a boon to the industry. The National Bureau of Economic Research estimated in a recent report that sales of American cigarettes were 600 percent higher in the targeted countries in 1991 than they would

have been without U.S. help. The bureau also projected that American cigarettes' entry pushed up average consumption per capita by nearly 10 percent in the targeted countries.

The surgeon general at the time, C. Everett Koop, a fierce critic of the cigarette industry, first heard about the 301 tack when he visited the Japanese Health Ministry during a swing through the Far East in the mid-1980s. "They greeted me with, 'What are you trying to do for us? We will never be able to pay the medical bill,'" he recalled. "I had no idea what they were talking about."

But Philip Morris was so delighted with the success of the 301 cases that when Mr. Yeutter left the trade representative's office in 1989 to become secretary of agriculture in the Bush administration, the company threw a celebration in his honor.

Mr. Koop is still angry. "I feel the most shameful thing this country did was to export disease, disability and death by selling our cigarettes to the world," he said. "What the companies did was shocking, but even more appalling was the fact that our own government helped make it possible."

Tomorrow: Thai health advocates proved Big Tobacco was not infallible.

## Ruling Party Derails Mexico Reform Bill

By John Ward Anderson  
Washington Post Service

MEXICO CITY — The governing party has scuttled a carefully crafted package of political reforms that were to be a hallmark of President Ernesto Zedillo's administration and move Mexico toward clean elections.

The revolt by stalwarts came Friday, after the long-ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party lost ground in municipal elections in three states. It reflected concern that the Nov. 10 vote could foreshadow more reversals.

The open revolt against reforms by members of his party was a stinging rebuke to Mr. Zedillo, who made political and electoral reform a keystone of his 1994 presidential campaign. It helped mark 1996 as a year of backtracking for Mexico and further illustrates the deep divide between the party's two wings — reform-minded technocrats represented by Mr. Zedillo and politically entrenched, authoritarian old-timers, known as the "dinosaurs."

The reforms, designed to limit official spending on campaigns and give opposition parties equal access to the media, had been the subject of two years of negotiations among Mexico's leading political parties.

A bill proposed by Mr. Zedillo containing many of the reforms was on the verge of being approved by Congress last week with near-unanimous support.

But after the Institutional Revolutionary Party suffered serious setbacks in the municipal elections, members in Congress used their legislative majority to ram through 16 amendments that opposition politicians say eviscerated the bill.

All but one ruling party lawmaker voted for amending the bill, while the entire opposition voted against.

"It seems that we're not going to have serious reforms, and that's very sad," said Sergio Aguayo, head of the Civic Alliance, a national clean-government and pro-democracy group. "What's left without fair elections to solve political differences?"

## The Spain Summit

Palace Hotel, Madrid, November 26 &amp; 27, 1996

The International Herald Tribune's Spain Summit will be a unique forum for discussion between the new government and the international business community.

We are delighted to announce that the opening keynote address will be given by Prime Minister José María Aznar. The Prime Minister will be joined by his key ministers and some of Europe's most influential business and finance leaders for two days of high level debate and networking. Speakers will include Rodrigo Rato, Vice-president and Minister of Finance, Javier Arenas, Minister of Labour and Social Affairs, Abel Matutes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jordi Pujol, President of Catalonia, Juan José Ibarretxe, Vice-president of the Basque Government, and Peter Sutherland, Chairman, Goldman Sachs International and former Director General, GATT.

For further information about attending the Spain Summit, please contact Fiona Cowan at the International Herald Tribune in London on (44) 171 836 4802 or fax (44) 171 836 0717.

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## BHP Bets on North America for Its Growth

By Michael Richardson  
International Herald Tribune

MELBOURNE — When work begins in the next few weeks in Canada's Northwest Territories to bring one of the world's richest diamond deposits into production by 1998, shareholders in Broken Hill Pty. of Australia could be forgiven for wondering how profitable the venture will be.

BHP, a mining, steel and petroleum concern that is by far Australia's largest company, has a 51 percent stake in the Lac de Gras diamond field, with Dia Met Minerals of Canada holding the remaining 49 percent.

The joint-venture partners predict that the mine, North America's first major diamond project, will produce about 5 million carats of high-grade gem diamonds a year, yielding revenue of close to 13 billion Australian dollars (\$10.2 billion) over the next 25 years.

BHP, which expects the mine to be highly profitable, estimates that it will cost just over 1.2 billion dollars to bring it into production.

Although the company's reputation

for choosing profitable assets to develop has taken a knock this year, some analysts say improved efficiency in steel, copper and petroleum production, combined with an impressive portfolio of new mining projects due to start in the next few years, will ensure strong profit growth.

In a recent report on BHP's petroleum division, the Singapore office of Morgan Stanley & Co. said the company was "in the process of transforming itself into a lean and mean competitor" with promising prospects of finding large reserves of oil in U.S. waters in the Gulf of Mexico, as well as in Australia and Britain.

Morgan Stanley forecast that BHP's earnings from oil and gas alone would increase to just over 1 billion dollars in the year ending in May 2000, from 558 million dollars in 1996-97 and 386 million dollars in 1995-96.

But BHP has not always been lucky with its choice of new assets. The company had to take a 151 million dollar write-off for its Dai Hing oil field off the southern coast of Vietnam, where output fell far short of forecast

production, and for an ill-timed purchase of U.S.-based Magma Copper Co. in January.

The acquisition of Magma, which cost 3.2 billion dollars, made BHP the world's second-largest copper producer. But the Sumitomo copper trading scandal in May and concern that an avalanche of new production would come on the market over the next few years sent copper prices plunging.

At around the same time, export prices for major steel products made by BHP, such as slab and hot rolled coil, also plummeted.

As a result, BHP reported a 23 percent drop in first-quarter net profit, to 287 million dollars. In the year ended in May, the company recorded a net profit of just over 1 billion dollars — its second-highest profit on record — on sales of 19.8 billion dollars.

Analysts are divided over the outlook for BHP, with some telling clients to buy the stock based on its growth potential and others advising them to sell.

Greg Yeatman, a resources analyst at Macquarie Equities Ltd. in Sydney who made a sell recommendation in

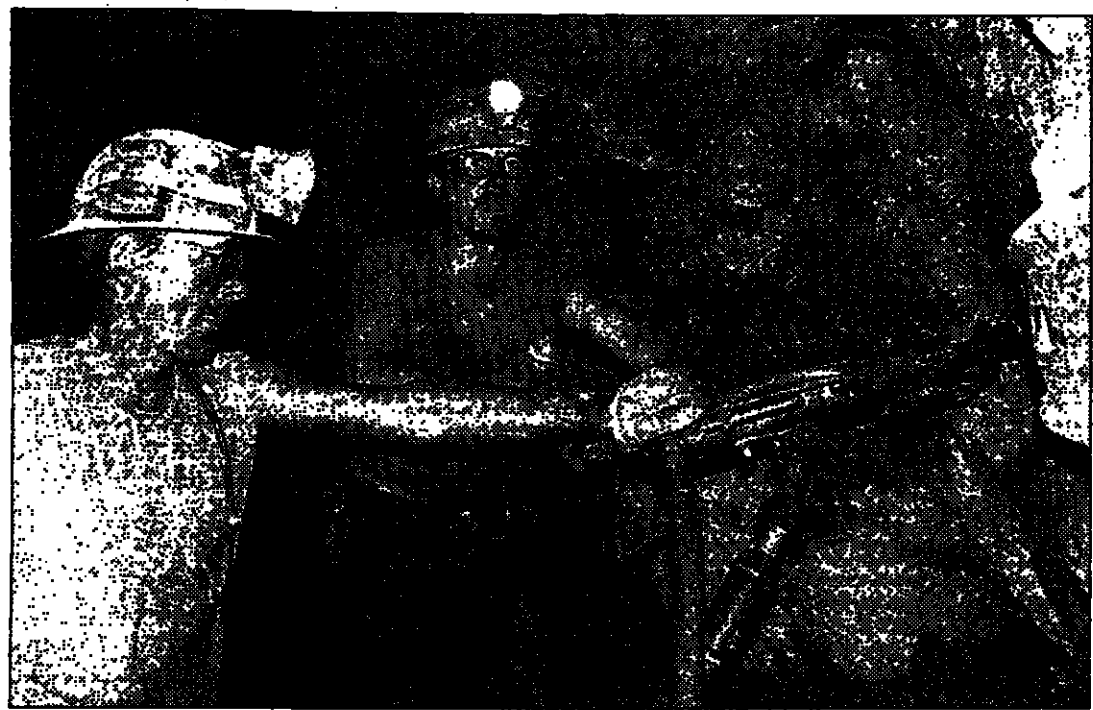
October, said BHP's problems stemmed from an "unfocused commitment to expansion" that had caused it to lose sight of the need to "optimize financial returns."

He said that just under one-third of the company's total assets accounted for two-thirds of its operating profit, yet the underperforming segment had nearly doubled in size in the past six years.

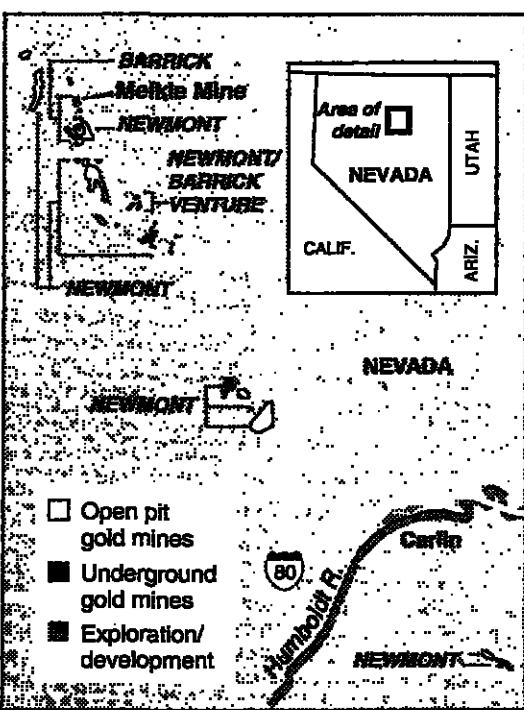
BHP said it had started a program to cut costs, raise productivity and improve efficiency in its core businesses — steel, copper, petroleum and minerals.

The company said it would lay off hundreds of employees at its steel operations in Australia and New Zealand. "We are convinced that the only way we can deliver long-term growth is to get short-term problems under control," said Graeme McGregor, the company's executive general manager for finance.

"We still see tremendous strategic value in integrating the Magma assets with the pre-existing BHP copper assets. It takes us into downstream processing and gets us into the North American market."



Tom Huhta, left, with 28 years of experience, and Dale Spring, with 25, drilling to install a brace as they mine for gold 1,000 feet down in Nevada.



## Tight Labor Market for Miners Used to Tight Spaces

By Jon Christensen  
New York Times Service

CARLIN, Nevada — More than a thousand feet below the snow-covered hills of northern Nevada, miners toil alone or in pairs in sweltering tunnels separated by absolute darkness. They are digging for gold.

Tom Huhta and Dale Spring work the day shift at Barrick Gold Corp.'s Meikle mine. On a recent morning, sweat poured off their faces as they lifted a traditional two-man jockley drill to install a metal brace to keep loose rock from falling on them. They were tunneling toward a huge pocket of ore estimated to contain 6.6 million ounces (185,000 kilograms) of gold.

Steam whistled from cracks and fissures in the hot rock walls. "It's like an oven," Mr. Huhta said.

Gold mining in Nevada, which accounts for 60 percent of the gold produced in the United States, is going underground. For 30 years, mining companies have scoured the desert landscape with open pits. But now the companies are returning to the techniques of old because lots of gold still lies beneath the hills of Nevada — more than 100 million ounces, according to the Nevada Mining Association.

The working conditions are tough, but the rewards are high for miners who have the skills and stamina to labor in tunnels 14 feet (4.3 meters) wide and hundreds of feet below the surface.

The most striking development is that it is now a seller's market for workers who for decades have roamed the American West in search of work. Mining companies are scrambling to recruit people like Mr. Huhta, 46, who has 28 years of experience in underground mining, and Mr. Spring, 43, with 25 years of experience.

Recruiters from Barrick, which is based in Toronto, roam the West, competing for workers with underground mines operated by Newmont Gold, a unit of Newmont Mining Corp. of Denver; Independence Mining, a unit of Englewood, Colorado-based Minocor (U.S.A.) Inc.; and Getchell Gold Corp., also based in Englewood.

Brent Myles, a miner at work with

his brother Ernie mucking out a tunnel 1,025 feet down in the Meikle mine, said, "They're all looking for miners." The brothers left northern Idaho two years ago for work in Nevada after the silver mine where they worked had shut down. Brent Myles worked for Independence, Getchell and Newmont before coming to Barrick.

"Nobody has worked just one place," said Steve Long, the Meikle mine supervisor. "Typically, they've been all around the West."

Michael Brown, a Barrick spokesman, said, "More than half the mining jobs in Nevada will be underground within five to 10 years."

Nevada's underground miners make about \$20.50 to \$22.50 an hour.

## Deutsche Telekom Sets Its Share Price

### Offering Below Top of Forecasts Gives Sale a 'Buyer-Friendly' Look

By John Schmid  
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Deutsche Telekom AG on Sunday unveiled the price for shares it will begin trading Monday for the first time ever and said the price had been set to court a wide spectrum of new stockholders, including a broad swath of private German investors who traditionally shun stocks.

Speaking at the Frankfurt stock exchange, Telekom's chief executive, Ron Sommer, said each share would be priced at 28.50 Deutsche marks (\$18.90) in what he called Europe's largest initial public offering yet and the second-largest anywhere after Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp. of Japan.

Because the price lies below the top of the range of 25 DM to 30 DM set in the company's prospectus last month, analysts said the German telecommunications giant apparently was not aiming to squeeze every drop of revenue out of a shareholder in an unfriendly "take the money and run" gesture.

Some in the investment community saw the top end of the range as overpriced for a company that is saddled with almost 100 billion DM in debt. Telekom will use the revenue to retire a portion of that debt.

Analysts also said that although Telekom, its banks and the government had leeway in setting the final price, the company wanted to "leave something on the table" to give the shares room to appreciate when trading starts Monday on the Frankfurt stock exchange. The issue price lies below the unofficial quotations in the "gray market," where the price has been comfortably above 30 DM.

Telekom shares will immediately assume a dominant role in Frankfurt. On their second day of trading Tuesday, their arrival in Germany's 30-share DAX blue-chip stock market index will

dislodge Metallgesellschaft AG from the index. To make Telekom's shares attractive to institutional investors, the stock is expected to get a DAX weighting of as much as 5 percent.

Its American depository receipts, to be allocated at \$18.89 each, also begin trading Monday in New York. The shares begin trading Tuesday in Tokyo.

The total issue, which was oversubscribed by five times, is expected to raise about 20 billion DM, roughly equal to the total of all other issues in Germany in the past seven years, according to Ronaldo Schmitz, a board member of Deutsche Bank AG, which played a leading role in coordinating the issue.

The issue consists of 600 million new shares plus a reserve of 90 million shares that can be sold later to meet strong demand. In addition, Telekom is selling 23 million shares to its employees at discounts.

The flotation ushers in a "new era" for Telekom, Mr. Sommer said. It marks a milestone in the conversion of a plodding former government bureaucracy once infamous for unfriendly service into a modern publicly quoted telecommunications group.

It also marks a milestone for Germany, where the issue met with strong demand from retail customers. Germany is unique among big industrial countries in that only about 3 percent of its population holds shares, compared with 25 percent in Britain, for instance.

For the government, whose stake falls to 74 percent from 100 percent, the issue was seen as its last and best chance to finally create an equity culture.

Having lost their savings twice this century, Germans are risk-averse. But a successful sale of Telekom would prepare the way for other big government privatizations, including the sale next year of the state's remaining 36 percent stake in Lufthansa AG.

## U.S.-Japan Insurance Talks Fail

Reuters

SAN FRANCISCO — Trade negotiations from the United States and Japan ended two days of talks over the weekend on opening Japan's insurance market with Washington and Tokyo still far apart on key issues, a U.S. trade negotiator, Ira Shapiro, said.

"The distance between our positions on the key issues remains significant," Mr. Shapiro said Saturday. "After a period of time in which we saw some modest progress, there has been, I think, an absence of progress, and on some issues a clear absence of progress."

Mr. Shapiro said the United States would continue to push for a solution. "We are determined to make every effort, and continue making every effort, to reach a successful resolution of this matter by the Dec. 15 deadline," Mr. Shapiro said.

He added that the United States hoped to reach a comprehensive agree-

ment before the end of the year.

At issue is Japan's \$382 billion domestic insurance market. Washington is pressing Japan to liberalize access to its primary insurance markets before a niche area called the "third sector," in which U.S. companies have been dominant, is opened up to Japanese insurers.

The third sector includes areas such as personal accident, illness and nursing care, and various cancer insurance policies. The dispute has become a major trade irritant between the two countries, which originally set a July 31 deadline to settle the dispute but recently agreed to push back the deadline to Dec. 15.

"From the U.S. standpoint, we remain committed to the same objective that we have pursued throughout this negotiation — the proper implementation of the 1994 insurance agreement between the United States and Japan," Mr. Shapiro said.

## CYBERSCAPE

### At Trade Show, Variations on a Personal Theme

By Kourosh Karimkhany  
Reuters

PALO ALTO, California — This year's edition of Comdex, the world's most influential computer-trade show, will be the showcase for some unusual machines.

A host of companies will introduce second-generation handheld computers, about the size of paperback books, that can do much of the work

that their desktop counterparts now handle.

The trade show, expected to draw 250,000 people to Las Vegas this week, also will feature the digital videodisk, or DVD, an advanced compact disk for playing movies and storing computer information.

In addition, International Business Machines Corp., Microsoft Corp. and other industry giants are expected to take their year-old battle over

rival approaches to simplifying personal computers to the trade-show floor.

More than in recent years, the show will highlight the way the personal computer, the center of a \$400 billion global industry, is moving into venues such as the living-room entertainment cabinet, shirt pockets and backs of airline seats.

"As more and more of the population gains experience with PCs, the types of products consumers select will diversify, and the major players have to accommodate them," said Tom Grueskin, marketing manager at the computer maker Gateway 2000 Inc.

Microsoft was scheduled to kick off Comdex on Sunday night with the introduction of Windows CE, a computer program that will run on handheld computers. Several companies, including Compaq Computer Corp., NEC Corp. and LG Electronics Inc., will unveil devices using the software.

The handheld PCs represent the industry's second big push in four years to sell tiny computers for managing appointments and contacts and keeping in touch with the office. Analysts said the more powerful machines would allow users to do things such as write lengthy e-mail messages and tap the Internet efficiently. Microsoft has made strides in making it easier for the handhelds to share information with desktop computers, analysts said.

Microsoft will also unveil Microsoft Office 97, a major

revision of its top-selling package of business programs. The product should be one of the biggest revenue generators for the world's biggest PC software company, analysts said.

Consumer-electronics companies will crash Comdex this year to formally introduce DVD. The technology is based on compact disks similar to music CDs but with many times the storage capacity.

Next year, Toshiba Corp., Sony Corp., Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. and several other companies plan to sell DVDs that can play movies and music.

At Comdex, the computer arms of the consumer-electronics companies will unveil DVD storage devices that plug into PCs. The so-called DVD-ROM players are expected to spur development of video games that use sophisticated three-dimensional animation.

By the middle of next year, high-end consumer PCs will be equipped with DVD-ROM players, said Paul Dempsey, a senior vice president at Pioneer Electronic Corp.'s new-media division. Several game software companies will have DVD-based products ready to show at Comdex.

By early 1998, some DVD-equipped laptops may even be able to play full-length, full-screen movies, analysts said.

Comdex may also become an arena this year for competing versions of so-called network computers — barebones PCs that get most of their computing power from

corporate or public computer networks.

IBM will introduce several network computers, geared to corporate customers who need simple terminals for data-entry and customer-service tasks.

Microsoft's chairman, Bill Gates, and Intel Corp.'s chief executive, Andy Grove, may give some details in keynote speeches about their companies' plans to redesign the guts of the PC to make it easier to maintain and upgrade. Both Mr. Gates and Mr. Grove had played down the concept of the network computer but decided to take a second look when it became clear that consumers were intrigued.

■ A Pentium Penthouse?

The days when "high-tech" hotel rooms meant color televisions and coin-operated vibrating beds has long gone, Reuters reported from Los Angeles.

At the Century Plaza Hotel and Tower in Los Angeles, "high-tech" means being able to surf the Internet on the room's television set and asking a voice-activated computer to pull back the drapes or draw a bath. The hotel's "CyberSuite" represents luxury at its gadget-filled finest at a mere \$2,000 a night.

Tim Groves, director of sales and marketing, said the technology had attracted more attention than guests, but he said the suite's guests had enjoyed its gadgets and quickly learned how to operate most of them.

Internet address: Cyber-Scape@iht.com

## CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates	Nov. 15
Australian \$	1.095
British pound	1.615
Canadian dollar	1.000
Deutsche mark	1.504
French franc	166.63
Italian lira	2,036
Japanese yen	163.78
Netherlands guilder	2.203
New Zealand dollar	1.345
Portuguese escudo	200.48
Spanish peseta	166.64
Swedish krona	10.46
Swiss franc	1.475
Taiwan dollar	35.48
Thai baht	54.80
U.S. dollar	1.000
West German mark	1.504

Source: Reuters. Rates in U.S. dollars. All rates are for 100 U.S. dollars unless otherwise indicated. Rates are for London, unless otherwise indicated.

## Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$
Argentine peso	1,000	Chinese yuan	8.274	Indonesian rupiah	1,678	Israeli sheqel	4.000
Australian \$	1.095	Chinese yuan	8.274	Indonesian rupiah	1,678	Israeli sheqel	4.000
British pound	1.615	Chinese yuan	8.274	Indonesian rupiah	1,678	Israeli sheqel	4.000
Canadian dollar	1.000	Chinese yuan	8.274	Indonesian rupiah	1,678	Israeli sheqel	4.000
Deutsche mark	1.504	Chinese yuan	8.274	Indonesian rupiah	1,678	Israeli sheqel	4.000
French franc	166.63	Chinese yuan	8.274	Indonesian rupiah	1,678	Israeli sheqel	4.000
Italian lira	2,036	Chinese yuan	8.274	Indonesian rupiah	1,678	Israeli sheqel	4.000
Japanese yen	163.78	Chinese yuan	8.274	Indonesian rupiah	1,678	Israeli sheqel	4.000
Netherlands guilder	2.203	Chinese yuan	8.274	Indonesian rupiah	1,678	Israeli sheqel	4.000
New Zealand dollar	1.345	Chinese yuan	8.274	Indonesian rupiah	1,678	Israeli sheqel	4.000
Portuguese escudo	200.48	Chinese yuan	8.274	Indonesian rupiah	1,678	Israeli sheqel	4.000
Spanish peseta	166.64	Chinese yuan	8.274	Indonesian rupiah	1,678	Israeli sheqel	4.000
Swedish krona	10.46	Chinese yuan	8.274	Indonesian rupiah	1,678	Israeli sheqel	4.000
Swiss franc	1.475	Chinese yuan	8.274	Indonesian rupiah	1,678	Israeli sheqel	4.000
Taiwan dollar	35.48	Chinese yuan	8.274	Indonesian rupiah	1,678	Israeli sheqel	4.000
Thai baht	54.80	Chinese yuan	8.274	Indonesian rupiah	1,678	Israeli sheqel	4.000
U.S. dollar	1.000	Chinese yuan	8.274	Indonesian rupiah	1,678	Israeli sheqel	4.000
West German mark	1.504	Chinese yuan	8.274	Indonesian rupiah	1,678	Israeli sheqel	4.000

Source: Reuters. Rates in U.S. dollars. All rates are for 100 U.S. dollars unless otherwise indicated. Rates are for London, unless otherwise indicated.

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## CAPITAL MARKETS ON MONDAY

## Bond Market Shows Signs of Wear

Bridge News

NEW YORK — The Treasury bond market is expected to continue climbing this week, but at a slower pace.

The bond market's rally showed some signs of wear late last week, with prices responding little if at all to favorable economic reports. But whenever Treasury issues sell off, buyers show up to stem the decline, and prices eventually head higher again, which suggests there is still money to be put to work.

The benchmark 30-year bond yield is at eight-month lows, but traders said the economic context was still positive. The U.S. economy is growing at a moderate rate, inflation remains controlled, and foreign investors keep buying in spite of the dollar's recent backtracking.

The yield on the 30-year bond finished at 4.46 percent Friday, up from 4.42 percent Thursday but down from 4.50 percent at the end of last week.

Traders do see some dangers, including the possibility that additional

## U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

weakness in the dollar could scare away foreign buyers and the potential for an inflationary level of fourth-quarter growth if consumers splurge during the Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays. But for the time being, the environment remains largely positive.

David Glen, a portfolio manager at Scudder Stevens & Clark, said that technical charts showed the market was "way overbought," which suggests a

correction is overdue. But he also pointed to the performance of the European and Japanese bond markets in recent months.

"They were overbought and stayed overbought for a long time," Mr. Glen said. "You never got the pull-back to let people in."

Mr. Glen said the Treasury market's stronger-than-expected recent performance reminded him of the situation in February, when bonds began to sell off even though the economic reports still looked weak and oil and gold prices were down. The market was eventually proved right in early March, when statistics showed much stronger growth than expected. He added that Treasury securities still offered a better yield than most other government bond markets.

## Most Active International Bonds

The 250 most active international bonds traded through the Euroclear system for the week ending Nov. 15. Prices supplied by Reuters.

Rnk Name Cpn Maturity Price Yield

## Australian Dollar

153 N Sth Wales Tsy 7 1/4 11/14/00 102.500 7.310

204 N Sth Wales Tsy 6 1/2 10/1/99 99.390 6.400

## Austrian Schilling

180 Austria 5 1/2 07/15/00 99.250 5.910

249 Austria 7 02/14/00 107.800 6.400

## Belgian Franc

187 Belgium 9 02/28/00 119.300 7.540

## British Pound

120 Abbey Natl Tsy 6 08/10/99 96.500 6.200

189 Dresdner Plt 7 12/28/01 98.250 7.250

235 Britlnt Tsy 7 12/07/04 99.488 7.500

## Canadian Dollar

83 Canada 7 12/01/00 104.000 6.600

213 Canada 8 04/01/03 115.850 6.910

## Danish Krone

7 Denmark 8 03/15/00 108.250 7.200

18 Denmark 9 11/15/98 108.600 6.500

24 Denmark 9 11/15/00 113.400 7.500

24 Denmark 9 11/15/01 110.150 7.600

35 Denmark 7 11/15/07 106.700 6.700

37 Denmark 8 05/15/00 109.450 7.300

47 Denmark 7 01/29/02 102.150 6.300

50 Denmark 7 11/02/04 92.350 7.580

53 Denmark 6 12/19/99 103.300 5.800

60 Denmark 6 11/15/02 101.100 6.100

116 Denmark 6 02/15/98 103.850 6.700

138 Denmark 6 02/15/99 103.200 5.810

147 Nykredit 6 10/01/00 85.400 7.000

210 Denmark 7 11/15/94 99.800 6.000

245 Riall Kri Den 6 10/01/00 85.400 7.000

248 Nykredit Bank 7 10/01/00 92.300 7.580

## Deutsche Mark

1 Germany 6 04/26/00 102.760 6.080

2 Germany 6 02/16/00 101.020 5.940

3 Germany 8 09/01/00 114.200 7.220

4 Germany 8 05/12/00 106.900 6.430

5 Germany 5 05/21/01 101.400 6.200

6 Germany 6 01/05/00 104.300 6.230

10 Germany 6 01/05/00 104.300 6.230

11 Germany 8 01/21/02 113.700 7.500

12 Germany 7 01/05/00 103.267 6.680

13 Germany 6 01/05/01 102.400 6.100

14 Germany 7 11/15/04 111.150 7.500

15 Germany 8 07/22/02 113.850 7.500

16 Germany 7 12/09/04 111.053 7.500

17 Germany 8 08/20/01 114.210 7.500

19 Germany 5 06/22/00 104.370 5.510

21 Germany 7 01/29/02 109.153 6.300

22 Germany 8 02/20/01 114.370 7.500

23 Germany 6 07/09/03 104.200 6.240

24 Germany 6 01/04/04 99.450 6.500

25 Germany 6 01/18/98 99.240 5.500

26 Germany 6 04/11/03 107.613 6.390

28 Germany 5 05/13/00 104.870 5.800

30 Germany 9 10/20/00 115.600 7.700

31 Germany 5 11/21/00 102.193 6.020

32 Germany 6 04/23/03 105.689 6.800

33 Germany 9 10/20/00 115.600 7.700

34 Germany 6 05/21/01 114.300 7.200

35 Germany 6 05/29/98 104.710 7.200

36 Germany 6 05/12/04 104.500 6.240

37 Germany 6 07/19/99 105.900 6.600

38 Germany 6 07/15/03 105.500 6.120

39 Germany 6 12/09/02 110.570 6.700

40 Germany 6 09/15/00 103.480 5.810

41 Germany 8 12/20/00 115.300 7.800

42 Germany 5 08/20/98 103.767 6.500

43 Germany 9 11/20/01 101.800 5.100

44 Germany 6 04/22/03 107.100 6.300

45 Germany 6 07/15/04 106.600 6.200

46 Germany 7 12/22/97 105.900 7.400

47 Germany 5 10/20/98 103.075 5.090

48 Germany 6 09/15/99 107.340 6.290

49 Germany 6 01/21/01 116.100 7.500

50 Germany 7 01/13/00 108.230 6.400

51 Germany 8 04/20/00 114.310 7.400

52 Germany 6 03/15/00 106.780 6.800

53 Germany 6 02/20/00 103.257 6.390

54 Germany 6 03/04/00 104.767 6.020

55 Germany 7 12/20/02 110.570 6.700

56 Germany 7 10/21/02 110.500 6.590

57 Germany 04/18/97 98.704 3.080

58 Germany 5 12/17/98 102.620 4.870

## Rnk Name Cpn Maturity Price Yield

80 Germany 8 09/22/97 103.800 7.700

81 Germany 6 12/02/98 104.200 6.400

82 Germany 6 02/20/98 103.100 5.820

83 TMCC 4 11/08/01 99.823 4.880

84 Treiland 6 11/20/00 102.725 5.810

85 Germany 6 01/20/00 103.690 6.390

86 Germany 8 08/21/00 113.975 7.400

87 Treiland 6 04/25/98 104.000 5.890

88 Germany 6 03/26/98 103.500 5.920

89 Germany 5 02/22/99 103.533 5.190

90 Treiland 6 11/25/99 108.240 6.400

91 Germany 4 11/13/01 98.493 4.810

92 Germany 8 01/20/97 103.870 5.300

93 Germany 5 04/29/99 104.390 5.510

94 Germany 5 09/24/98 103.650 5.400

95 Germany 6 11/15/05 102.380 5.870

96 Germany 6 02/25/98 101.500 5.100

97 Germany 5 02/25/98 102.700 5.130

98 Germany 7 10/20/97 103.700 7.000

99 Germany 7 04/25/98 103.500 5.900

100 Germany 8 01/21/02 103.290 7.990

101 Germany 6 05/20/99 105.390 5.810

102 Germany 6 02/20/98 103.430 6.400

103 Germany 5 08/20/97 101.840 5.650

104 Germany 6 01/22/99 105.510 6.160

105 Germany 6 11/13/00 101.500 6.740

106 Germany 5 01/14/99 102.447 4.870

107 Germany 5 08/15/01 102.398 5.480

108 Germany 6 02/24/97 101.570 5.200

109 Germany 5 05/28/99 104.400 5.510

110 Germany 7 10/20/97 103.780 7.230

111 Germany 6 02/24/99 106.650 6.580

112 Germany 5 02/20/00 99.100 5.100

113 Germany 8 03/20/97 101.590 7.800

114 Germany 7 02/21/00 103.700 7.020

115 Germany 6 11/16/00 109.400 6.500

116 Germany 11 11/13/00 105.400 7.100

117 Germany 5 10/18/00 102.600 5.500

118 Germany 6 11/08/00 102.7 6.100

119 Germany 6 08/21/00 101.090 6.180

## Dutch Guilder

20 Netherlands 6 07/15/98 104.250 6.000

21 Netherlands 6 10/01/00 101.700 5.900

22 Netherlands 6 04/15/02 115.710 7.500

23 Netherlands 5 09/15/02 102.900 5.500

24 Netherlands 6 01/15/04 101.550 5.600

25 Netherlands 6 11/15/05 104.900 6.310

26 Netherlands 7 04/15/00 112.850 6.450

27 Netherlands 7 01/15/02 112 4.700

28 Netherlands 9 01/15/01 111.6 7.400

29 Netherlands 8 06/01/00 119.350 7.100

30 Netherlands 7 10/01/04 110.400 6.570

31 Netherlands 6 07/15/00 110.400 6.570

32 Netherlands 6 01/15/04 101.550 5.600

33 Netherlands 6 11/15/05 104.900 6.310

34 Netherlands 7 04/15/00 112.850 6.450

35 Netherlands 7 01/15/02 112 4.700

36 Netherlands 9 01/15/01 111.6 7.400

37 Netherlands 8 06/01/00 119.350 7.100

38 Netherlands 7 10/01/04 110.400 6.570

39 Netherlands 6 07/15/00 110.400 6.570

40 Netherlands 6 01/15/04 101.550 5.600

41 Netherlands 6 11/15/05 104.900 6.310

42 Netherlands 7 04/15/00 112.850 6.450

43 Netherlands 7 01/15/02 112 4.700

44 Netherlands 9 01/15/01 111.6 7.400

45 Netherlands 8 06/01/00 119.350 7.100

46 Netherlands 7 10/01/04 110.400 6.570

47 Netherlands 6 07/15/00 110.400 6.570

48 Netherlands 6 01/15/04 101.550 5.600

49 Netherlands 6 11/15/05 104.900 6.310

50 Netherlands 7 04/15/00 112.850 6.450

51 Netherlands 7 01/15/02 112 4.700

52 Netherlands 9 01/15/01 111.6 7.400

53 Netherlands 8 06/01/00 119.350 7.100

54 Netherlands 7 10/01/04 110.400 6.570

55 Netherlands 6 07/15/00 110.400 6.570

56 Netherlands 6 01/15/04 101.550 5.600

57 Netherlands 6 11/15/05 104.900 6.310

58 Netherlands 7 04/15/00 112.850 6.450

59 Netherlands 7 01/15/02 112 4.700

60 Netherlands 9 01/15/01 111.6 7.400

61 Netherlands 8 06/01/00 119.350 7.100

62 Netherlands 7 10/01/04 110.400 6.570

63 Netherlands 6 07/15/00 110.400 6.570

64 Netherlands 6 01/15/04 101.550 5.600

65 Netherlands 6 11/15/05 104.900 6.310

66 Netherlands 7 04/15/00 112.850 6.450

67 Netherlands 7 01/15/02 112 4.700

68 Netherlands 9 01/15/01 111.6 7.400

69 Netherlands 8 06/01/00 119.350 7.100

70 Netherlands 7 10/01/04 110.400 6.570



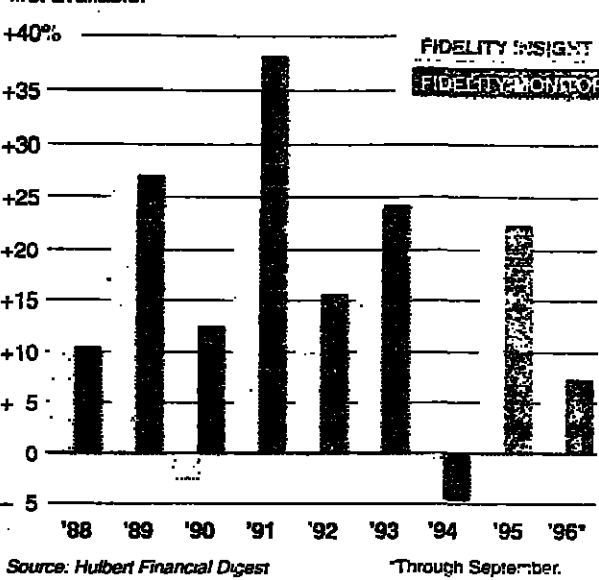
## MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close  
of trading Friday, Nov. 15

[illegible]

## How Yearly Results Vary

Total returns for the portfolios assembled by Fidelity Insight and Fidelity Monitor, from January 1988, when data were first available.

[illegible]



## Investors Abused by Brokers To Face Limits on Damages But New Rules Give More Time to File Complaints

By Leslie Eaton  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Investors who are abused by their stockbrokers face new limits on the amount of money they can get for egregious misbehavior under new rules adopted by the regulatory arm of the National Association of Securities Dealers.

But regulators said that the rules adopted Friday would also help investors by, among other things, giving them more time to make claims.

The rules will govern securities arbitrations, the quasi-legal proceedings to resolve disputes between investors and brokerage firms.

Since 1987, securities firms have required customers to arbitrate disputes rather than take them to court.

The Securities and Exchange Commission must still approve the changes, which are similar to those proposed in January by a task force headed by David Ruder, a former SEC chairman who is now a law professor at Northwestern University.

The more controversial changes must also be approved by the full board of the NASD, which will probably take up many of them in December, said Linda Fienberg, executive vice president for dispute resolution of NASD Regulation.

Among the most contentious proposals is the one capping punitive damages,

which are supposed to punish brokers and their firms for serious misdeeds. Investors often ask for such damages

### INVESTING

on top of compensation for their out-of-pocket losses, but have seldom received them. And until recently they were prohibited by many courts, including those in New York.

The NASD plans to limit punitive damages to twice the amount of compensatory damages, up to a maximum of \$750,000.

That plan has outraged some lawyers who represent the interests of investors. The cap "will erode dramatically the public perception of arbitration back to where it was 20 years ago," when many investors thought the process was stacked against them, said Constantine Katsoris, a law professor at Fordham University and a longtime member of the Securities Industry Conference on Arbitration, which has drafted most securities-arbitration rules.

The securities industry opposes all punitive damages, but is willing to accept a plan to limit them to \$250,000, said Stuart Kaswell, the general counsel of the Securities Industry Association. Industry executives fear that "an arbitration panel could go off the deep end and put firms out of business," he said, noting that courts seldom agree to

review arbitration decisions.

The NASD Regulation board also approved an equally controversial proposal eliminating what is known as the eligibility rule, which says that investors must file arbitration claims within six years of the event in dispute.

Securities firms like the rule because they feel it eliminates so-called stale claims. But lawyers for investors call the rule unfair because problems with some investments, like limited partnerships, may not become clear for more than six years after investors buy them.

Furthermore, some courts have held that if claims are too old for arbitration, they cannot be litigated either, giving investors with legitimate complaints no forum for redress.

Of course, some claims may still be precluded by state statutes of limitations. Ms. Fienberg said, but the new rules are supposed "to make sure investors can get in arbitration what they can get in court."

The new rules also give investors and firms more power to choose the arbitrators who will hear their cases by letting them agree on three panelists from among 15.

And the rules raise the size of the claim, to \$25,000, that can be heard by just one arbitrator; such a hearing is cheaper and faster. The group is still working on a plan to make it easier to get information from brokerage firms in the process known as discovery.

## Retirement Plan a Boon to Nonprofits

By Marcia Vickers  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Jane Schwartz was excited when she learned that the federal government had authorized a new kind of plan for her retirement investing. "I think our investment choices are too conservative now," she said. "I haven't been able to take full advantage of the bull market."

Ms. Schwartz is the executive director of the Paul Rapoport Foundation, an organization in New York City involved in gay and lesbian issues. And the law that has raised her hopes will allow most nonprofit employers, like the foundation, to set up 401(k) accounts, the popular tax-deferred vehicle of the for-profit sector.

Until now, most nonprofits have been restricted to the tax-deferred plans known as 403(b)s.

The statute, which was signed by President Bill Clinton in August, will expand the retirement possibilities for some nine million nonprofit workers, who have already invested \$300 billion in 403(b) plans.

The law does not guarantee that Ms. Schwartz and others will benefit — nonprofit employers may balk at the cost of setting up a new plan. But 401(k)s have many attractions that may lead nonprofit employees to push for them.

For example, there are more investment options available in 401(k) plans, on average, than in 403(b)s. While 403(b) investments are limited to mu-

tual funds and annuities, 401(k) plans can have those options as well as guaranteed investment contracts, individual equities — often the company's stock — and other instruments.

"In a 401(k) you can literally have any investments other than tangible collectibles," said Peter Gold, a principal and benefits consultant at Buck Consultants in New York.

Practically speaking, the investment choices in specific 403(b) plans are often few and conservative.

People who choose to work in the nonprofit sector generally are not as motivated by money and on average are older than other workers, Mr. Gold said.

"For these reasons, they tend to be more conservative investors," he said.

## McDonnell Douglas Loses Out

By Adam Bryant  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Narrowing a hotly contested battle to build a one-size-fits-all combat aircraft for the navy, the air force and the Marines, the Pentagon has eliminated McDonnell Douglas Corp., the contender that had the most to lose from being cut.

The decision, announced Saturday, leaves Boeing Co. and Lockheed Martin Corp. to compete for what could become the largest weapons program in the history of military procurement. For McDonnell Douglas, a traditional leader in military and passenger aircraft whose fortunes have lately soured, the decision raises the gloomy prospect of second-tier status.

Boeing and Lockheed Martin will now start building working models of their very different proposals, with the help of government funding of more than \$2 billion over the next four years.

After a "fly off" to compare their performance, the winner is to be chosen in 2001, and production of roughly 3,000 of the so-called Joint Strike Fighters is scheduled to begin in 2008.

The Pentagon has said the aircraft should cost no more than \$35 million in 1995 dollars, about the cost of a Boeing 737 passenger jetliner. Sales to foreign countries, in addition to the U.S. military, may drive up the value of the

contract to \$750 billion or more, according to many industry experts. In discarding the proposal from McDonnell Douglas, which was developed with Northrop Grumman Corp. and British Aerospace PLC, the Pentagon passed on a design that, of the three, represented the middle of the road.

By contrast, Lockheed Martin's proposal was the least risky design, with conventional wings and tails surfaces. Boeing's proposal, using a single, broad wing made largely of thermoplastics, was considered the most risky.

The Pentagon's decision represents a victory for Boeing, which had been widely perceived as a long shot because it had not built a combat aircraft since the 1930s. But Boeing, perhaps best known as the world's largest builder of commercial aircraft, has put together a winning streak of late on the military side. Last week, it won a \$1.1 billion contract to develop a laser defense system that could operate from a 747 jet.

The Pentagon's selection also reinforces the dominance of Lockheed Martin, which already makes the F-16 and the more advanced F-22, as a manufacturer of fighter aircraft.

Saturday's announcement, however, was a major loss for McDonnell Douglas, which derives more than 55 percent of its revenue from the defense business. The company, based in St. Louis, has long been a formidable com-

petitor among military contractors, making popular combat aircraft like the F-15 and F/A-18 jets, and it has contracts to build its current models for the next 10 years or more.

But McDonnell Douglas lost to Lockheed Martin in the most recent big competition to build a fighter jet, the F-22, and was hoping for a victory to bolster its confidence as much as for its long-term financial health.

In recent weeks, the company has said that because of tough competition from Boeing and Airbus Industrie, the European passenger aircraft consortium, it will relegate itself to being a niche player in commercial aircraft.

"Being such a predominant fighter aircraft manufacturer, it undoubtedly is a blow to McDonnell Douglas," said Paul H. Nisbet, an aerospace analyst for JSA Research.

McDonnell Douglas's slipping fortunes are reflected in its declining revenues, which have fallen 21 percent over the last five years, from \$18 billion in 1991 to \$14.3 billion in 1995. Over the same period, its work force has shrunk 42 percent, from 109,123 employees in 1991 to 63,612 in 1995.

But McDonnell Douglas is not necessarily out of the Joint Strike Fighter program altogether. Industry analysts said Lockheed Martin and Boeing might invite McDonnell Douglas or its teammates to join their efforts.

## Texaco Case Points Up Vulnerability

By Steven A. Holmes  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Texaco Inc.'s decision to settle a federal discrimination lawsuit provides evidence of how vulnerable consumer-oriented corporations can be to bad publicity and outside pressure as they deal with employee accusations of racial or sexual bias.

The settlement reached on Friday with Texaco's minority employees exceeds \$140 million, making it the largest in a racial discrimination case. The size of the settlement could encourage other discrimination suits against companies and is bound to capture the attention of executives, who may want to review their companies' employment practices.

While there is little evidence that the boycott of Texaco that was called by the Reverend Jesse Jackson and other civil rights leaders put a dent in Texaco's profits, lawyers who handle discrimination cases say the publicity surrounding the case and the potential for future losses put increasing pressure on Texaco's executives to rapidly settle the suit, which was filed in early 1994.

Despite the settlement, Mr. Jackson said that the boycott of Texaco products would continue.

Lawrence Lorber, a Washington lawyer who represents major corporations in discrimination suits, said: "If you are a consumer-product company, you're quite vulnerable. If you're an Exxon, or an American Express, or a Texaco, it's a big exposure."

The Texaco case was unusual in that it was thrust into the public arena two weeks ago after The New York Times disclosed the existence of tape recordings of several of its executives discussing the possible destruction of evidence and making disparaging comments about blacks.

In most discrimination cases, such discussions — if they occur — never emerge from behind closed doors, and thus the public is never engaged, or outraged.

"If these tapes hadn't appeared," said a federal official familiar with the case, speaking on the condition of anonymity, "this would have been the typical race discrimination case where one side says there was discrimination and the other side says there wasn't, and both would have hired \$400-an-hour lawyers and

fought this till kingdom come."

The Texaco case and its settlement also provide signs of how much the landscape has changed in the area of employment discrimination.

The suit was filed by six black Texaco employees on behalf of 1,500 others, asserting that the company systematically discriminated against minority employees in promotions and had fostered a racially hostile environment.

The Texaco case indicates that blacks are finally gaining enough white-collar jobs to make these types of glass-ceiling suits possible.

"You've had, certainly since the late 1970s and the 1980s, a significant influx of African-Americans into white collar jobs," Mr. Lorber, the Washington lawyer, said. "Now, years later, you have a whole lot of folks ready to be promoted to middle- and senior-management jobs. Before the pool wasn't all that great for those jobs. Now it is."

Under the terms of the settlement, Texaco will pay \$115 million into a pool for the benefit of its 1,500 minority employees. The company will also give pay increases of about 10 percent to those employees.

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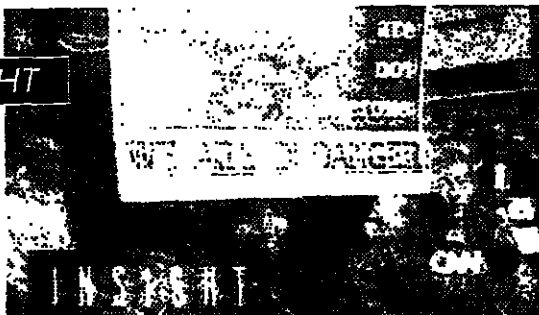
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## France Considers Cut In Tax on the Wealthy

Reuters

PARIS — The government is considering easing a special tax on the wealthy so that rich people do not flee the country, the minister for urban affairs and integration, Eric Raoult, said Sunday.

"We would not want the hen that lays a golden egg to leave, allowing capital to escape, little by little, out of the country," Mr. Raoult said. He said a measure known as the "solidarity tax on great wealth" was popular with the public but said he believed a balance could be found that would keep the public satisfied while encouraging the wealthy to remain in France.

The French Parliament, which is considering the 1997 budget, so far has left the wealth tax unchanged.

France's conservative president, Jacques Chirac, called for easing the tax this year, but politicians from the opposition Socialist Party promptly attacked the idea as evidence of Mr. Chirac's "solidarity with the rich."

This year, the tax is expected to bring in 8.8 billion francs (\$1.72 billion) from 170,000 taxpayers. The minimum rate is 0.5 percent of total assets above 4.6 million francs.

The discussion on taxes and

budgets comes as European countries map out spending and tax plans to meet the economic criteria for the start of the single currency in 1999.

France's finance minister, Jean Arthuis, said in Tokyo that the advent of the euro, as the European single currency will be called, was clearly a stabilizing force for currency markets.

"The players of the economic game suffer when currencies fluctuate because it makes them reassess their costs and billings," Mr. Arthuis said.

■ Italy Makes ERM Bid

Opposition parties staged protests across Italy against the government's 1997 austerity budget a day after the draft law was approved by the lower house of Parliament, Reuters reported from Rome.

On Saturday, after the deficit-cutting package was given its final approval in the lower house, Prime Minister Romano Prodi said his center-left government would soon ask to have the lira restored to the European exchange-rate mechanism as a first step toward Italy's becoming a founding member of Europe's planned economic and monetary union.

### SHORT COVER

#### Oman Signs \$2 Billion Loan Deal

MUSCAT (Reuters) — Oman signed an agreement Sunday with foreign banks and state export credit agencies to arrange \$2 billion worth of loans to finance part of its \$6 billion liquefied natural gas project.

The loan, a major step forward for the Gulf Arab state's largest industrial project, is expected to be in place next year. It will be used primarily to finance construction of a gas liquefaction plant, capable of producing 6.6 million metric tons a year, at Al Ghalilah, near the coastal town of Sur.

#### China-Russia Trade Expanding

BEIJING (Reuters) — Chinese-Russian trade will very likely exceed \$6 billion in 1996, fueled by increased Chinese demand for heavy industrial goods, a China Daily publication reported Sunday.

Trade between the neighbors was \$4.7 billion in the first eight months of the year. Business Weekly said, 46.5 percent greater than in the same period of 1995. Chinese imports of Russian goods jumped 67 percent during the eight months, to \$3.67 billion, it said, led by chemical, metal and space-flight products.

#### Italian Cell Phone Firm Sues Rival

ROME (Bloomberg) — Omnitel-Pronto Italia SpA, a provider of cellular telephone services, is suing Telecom Italia Mobile SpA, asserting the rival violated antitrust laws.

Omnitel, which is controlled by Olivetti SpA, said it was seeking 93.8 billion lire (\$61.8 million) in damages from TIM for "abusive, anti-competitive conduct" by forcing cellular phone vendors into exclusive contracts.

Chief Executive Silvio Scaglia said Saturday that a clause in TIM's contracts with electronics stores regarding cellular telephone sales throughout Italy forced Omnitel to invest in creating an alternate sales network.

#### Lotus Plant to Get \$12 Million

NORWICH, England (Bloomberg) — Proton Bhd., a Malaysian car maker, has said it will spend \$7 million (\$11.7 million) to develop an engineering facility at Lotus Group International Ltd.'s factory at Hethel, Norfolk.

The facility "will provide Proton with the capability to undertake engineering design and prototype vehicle-body build," the Malaysian company said Saturday. Proton and its chairman have agreed to buy an 80 percent stake in the British automaker.

#### BNL Looks Over Banco di Napoli

ROME (Reuters) — Banca Nazionale del Lavoro said Sunday that it would join forces with the insurer INA to declare a preliminary interest in the sale of the loss-making Banco di Napoli.

The Italian Treasury, which holds a majority stake in BNL, has temporarily taken control of Banco di Napoli and has promised to sell by the end of the year a 60 percent holding in the bank, the largest in southern Italy.

It gave potential buyers until Monday to send a letter of interest in the offer.

#### Japan Semiconductor Sales Fall

Tokyo (Bloomberg) — Japanese semiconductor-equipment makers received 76.77 billion yen (\$689.4 million) in September, the Semiconductor Equipment Association of Japan said Monday, a 31 percent drop from September 1995.

Orders from April to September totaled 500.58 billion yen, down 6.2 percent from the like period of 1995.

#### For the Record

British Aerospace PLC, GKN PLC, Vespene Thrymcraft PLC and Short Brothers Ltd., a unit of Bombardier Inc. of Canada won a \$500 million weapons order from Qatar, Britain announced.

Siemens AG, a German power and communications company, will invest \$500 million to help build a power plant in northern China.

Bloomberg



Consolidated prices for all shares  
traded during week ended Friday,  
Nov. 15

Stocks	Div	Yld	Sales 100s	High	Low	Clos	Chge
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Stocks	Div	Yld	<u>Sales</u>	100s	High	Low	Close	Change
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1. 姓名: 王德明  
 2. 性别: 男  
 3. 年龄: 35  
 4. 籍贯: 山东烟台  
 5. 职业: 教师  
 6. 学历: 本科  
 7. 婚姻状况: 已婚  
 8. 子女情况: 一子一女  
 9. 健康状况: 良好  
 10. 兴趣爱好: 读书、运动  
 11. 特长: 写作、游泳  
 12. 座右铭: 天道酬勤  
 13. 自我评价: 为人正直, 责任心强  
 14. 求职意向: 中学教师  
 15. 期望薪资: 面议  
 16. 联系方式: 13812345678  
 17. 电子邮箱: wangdeming@email.com  
 18. 照片: (此处贴照片)  
 19. 其他说明: 本人性格开朗, 善于沟通, 具有多年教学经验, 热爱教育事业, 愿意为教育事业奉献力量。

[illegible]

Stocks Div Yld Sales 100's High Low Csr Chge

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[illegible]

Stocks Div Yld <sup>Sales</sup> 100s High Low Chg Chge

[illegible]

Stocks Div Yld <sup>S&P</sup> 100s High Low Ope Chgo

[illegible]

Stocks	Div	Yld	Sales 100s	High	Low	Curr	Chng
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1. 姓名: 王德胜  
 2. 性别: 男  
 3. 年龄: 45  
 4. 民族: 汉族  
 5. 籍贯: 河南省郑州市  
 6. 职业: 教师  
 7. 学历: 本科  
 8. 学位: 硕士  
 9. 职称: 副教授  
 10. 工作单位: 河南省教育厅  
 11. 联系电话: 13803711234  
 12. 电子邮箱: wangdesong@163.com  
 13. 身份证号: 410105197801010001  
 14. 住址: 河南省郑州市金水区  
 15. 邮编: 450000  
 16. 婚姻状况: 已婚  
 17. 子女情况: 有一个儿子  
 18. 健康状况: 良好  
 19. 政治面貌: 中共党员  
 20. 其他信息: 无不良嗜好, 遵纪守法

Stocks	Div	Yld	Sales	100s	High	Low	Chg	Chge
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[illegible]

**Continued on Page 18**

In the past two years, he's missed three days of work and four issues of Business Week.

As professionals and managers, Business Week readers face tremendous demands on their time. Yet, 71% of them find the time to read every issue, every week. And nearly all of them read the magazine within the first three days of its arrival.

In return, they get timely news and intelligence that provide real solutions to the challenges they face, plus a handsome return on their most valuable investment—their time.

Our 6.7 million readers consider *Business Week* a must read. That's why many advertisers consider it such an intelligent buy.

For information, call Fritz Krusebecker in Frankfurt at 49-69-5801-05, or Jay McGraw in New York at (212) 512-4048, or e-mail [adsales@businessweek.com](mailto:adsales@businessweek.com).

# BusinessWeek

*Beyond news. Intelligence.*

SOURCE: 1996 Spring MHI, Business Week Admired Audience; Business Week Estimate for International; 1996 Business Week Subscriber Study.

[illegible]

5. *Diagram in The McGraw-Hill Companies.*

*Here in Portugal, you can be sure of a warm welcome on the golf course. You'll also find some famous names have been there before you. Henry Cotton, Robert Trent Jones II, Ronald Fream and Mackenzie Ross have all left examples of their finest work for you to enjoy.*

And wherever you play,  
you'll discover ideal  
conditions in every  
respect. Splendid  
locations and  
beautiful scenery.  
Tee placements to test  
your game to just  
the right extent.  
Green keeping to the  
very highest standards.  
And a climate that  
allows you to play  
in shirtsleeves all year  
round.  
A word of warning  
however. There's always  
an abundance of sand  
to lure you from the  
fairway.  
But as it's mostly  
lapped by the warm  
waters of the Atlantic  
ocean, we think you'll  
agree that's really no  
handicap.

Algérie

*The thrill of discovery.* Portugal 

هكذا من الاجل



Consolidated prices for all shares  
traded during week ended Friday,  
Nov. 15

(Continued)

[illegible]

Stakes	Dr.	No.	Sides					Total
			100%	80%	60%	40%	20%	
1	1	1	100%	80%	60%	40%	20%	100%
2	2	2	100%	80%	60%	40%	20%	100%
3	3	3	100%	80%	60%	40%	20%	100%
4	4	4	100%	80%	60%	40%	20%	100%
5	5	5	100%	80%	60%	40%	20%	100%
6	6	6	100%	80%	60%	40%	20%	100%
7	7	7	100%	80%	60%	40%	20%	100%
8	8	8	100%	80%	60%	40%	20%	100%
9	9	9	100%	80%	60%	40%	20%	100%
10	10	10	100%	80%	60%	40%	20%	100%
11	11	11	100%	80%	60%	40%	20%	100%
12	12	12	100%	80%	60%	40%	20%	100%
13	13	13	100%	80%	60%	40%	20%	100%
14	14	14	100%	80%	60%	40%	20%	100%
15	15	15	100%	80%	60%	40%	20%	100%
16	16	16	100%	80%	60%	40%	20%	100%
17	17	17	100%	80%	60%	40%	20%	100%
18	18	18	100%	80%	60%	40%	20%	100%
19	19	19	100%	80%	60%	40%	20%	100%
20	20	20	100%	80%	60%	40%	20%	100%
21	21	21	100%	80%	60%	40%	20%	100%
22	22	22	100%	80%	60%	40%	20%	100%
23	23	23	100%	80%	60%	40%	20%	100%
24	24	24	100%	80%	60%	40%	20%	100%
25	25	25	100%	80%	60%	40%	20%	100%
26	26	26	100%	80%	60%	40%	20%	100%
27	27	27	100%	80%	60%	40%	20%	100%
28	28	28	100%	80%	60%	40%	20%	100%
29	29	29	100%	80%	60%	40%	20%	100%
30	30	30	100%	80%	60%	40%	20%	100%
31	31	31	100%	80%	60%	40%	20%	100%
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37	37	37	100%	80%	60%	40%	20%	100%
38	38	38	100%	80%	60%	40%	20%	100%
39	39	39	100%	80%	60%	40%	20%	100%
40	40	40	100%	80%	60%	40%	20%	100%
41	41	41	100%	80%	60%	40%	20%	100%
42	42	42	100%	80%	60%	40%	20%	100%
43	43	43	100%	80%	60%	40%	20%	100%
44	44	44	100%	80%	60%	40%	20%	100%
45	45	45	100%	80%	60%	40%	20%	100%
46	46	46	100%	80%	60%	40%	20%	100%
47	47	47	100%	80%	60%	40%	20%	100%
48	48	48	100%	80%	60%	40%	20%	100%
49	49	49	100%	80%	60%	40%	20%	100%
50	50	50	100%	80%	60%	40%	20%	100%

品名	単位	数量	単価	金額
米	kg	100	1.20	120.00
小麦	kg	50	0.80	40.00
大豆	kg	30	0.60	18.00
雑穀	kg	20	0.40	8.00
油	kg	10	0.30	3.00
塩	kg	5	0.20	1.00
糖	kg	15	0.50	7.50
茶	kg	10	0.70	7.00
紙	kg	20	0.10	2.00
布	kg	10	0.20	2.00
その他	kg	10	0.10	1.00
合計				208.50

[illegible]

A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		K		L		M		N		O		P		Q		R		S		T		U		V		W		X		Y		Z																																																	
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1	0000	59.1	13	30.05	78	100	10	
2	0100	58.8	13	30.05	78	100	10	
3	0200	58.5	13	30.05	78	100	10	
4	0300	58.2	13	30.05	78	100	10	
5	0400	57.9	13	30.05	78	100	10	
6	0500	57.6	13	30.05	78	100	10	
7	0600	57.3	13	30.05	78	100	10	
8	0700	57.0	13	30.05	78	100	10	
9	0800	56.7	13	30.05	78	100	10	
10	0900	56.4	13	30.05	78	100	10	
11	1000	56.1	13	30.05	78	100	10	
12	1100	55.8	13	30.05	78	100	10	
13	1200	55.5	13	30.05	78	100	10	
14	1300	55.2	13	30.05	78	100	10	
15	1400	54.9	13	30.05	78	100	10	
16	1500	54.6	13	30.05	78	100	10	
17	1600	54.3	13	30.05	78	100	10	
18	1700	54.0	13	30.05	78	100	10	
19	1800	53.7	13	30.05	78	100	10	
20	1900	53.4	13	30.05	78	100	10	
21	2000	53.1	13	30.05	78	100	10	
22	2100	52.8	13	30.05	78	100	10	
23	2200	52.5	13	30.05	78	100	10	
24	2300	52.2	13	30.05	78	100	10	
25	0000	51.9	13	30.05	78	100	10	
26	0100	51.6	13	30.05	78	100	10	
27	0200	51.3	13	30.05	78	100	10	
28	0300	51.0	13	30.05	78	100	10	
29	0400	50.7	13	30.05	78	100	10	
30	0500	50.4	13	30.05	78	100	10	
31	0600	50.1	13	30.05	78	100	10	
32	0700	49.8	13	30.05	78	100	10	
33	0800	49.5	13	30.05	78	100	10	
34	0900	49.2	13	30.05	78	100	10	
35	1000	48.9	13	30.05	78	100	10	
36	1100	48.6	13	30.05	78	100	10	
37	1200	48.3	13	30.05	78	100	10	
38	1300	48.0	13	30.05	78	100	10	
39	1400	47.7	13	30.05	78	100	10	
40	1500	47.4	13	30.05	78	100	10	
41	1600	47.1	13	30.05	78	100	10	
42	1700	46.8	13	30.05	78	100	10	
43	1800	46.5	13	30.05	78	100	10	
44	1900	46.2	13	30.05	78	100	10	
45	2000	45.9	13	30.05	78	100	10	
46	2100	45.6	13	30.05	78	100	10	
47	2200	45.3	13	30.05	78	100	10	
48	2300	45.0	13	30.05	78	100	10	

1	0000	51.9	13	30.05	78	100	10	
2	0100	51.6	13	30.05	78	100	10	
3	0200	51.3	13	30.05	78	100	10	
4	0300	51.0	13	30.05	78	100	10	
5	0400	50.7	13	30.05	78	100	10	
6	0500	50.4	13	30.05	78	100	10	
7	0600	50.1	13	30.05	78	100	10	
8	0700	49.8	13	30.05	78	100	10	
9	0800	49.5	13	30.05	78	100	10	
10	0900	49.2	13	30.05	78	100	10	
11	1000	48.9	13	30.05	78	100	10	
12	1100	48.6	13	30.05	78	100	10	
13	1200	48.3	13	30.05	78	100	10	
14	1300	48.0	13	30.05	78	100	10	
15	1400	47.7	13	30.05	78	100	10	
16	1500	47.4	13	30.05	78	100	10	
17	1600	47.1	13	30.05	78	100	10	
18	1700	46.8	13	30.05	78	100	10	
19	1800	46.5	13	30.05	78	100	10	
20	1900	46.2	13	30.05	78	100	10	
21	2000	45.9	13	30.05	78	100	10	
22	2100	45.6	13	30.05	78	100	10	
23	2200	45.3	13	30.05	78	100	10	
24	2300	45.0	13	30.05	78	100	10	

Continued on Page 15

Continued on Page 19

A high-contrast, black and white photograph showing a formation of military helicopters in flight. The helicopters are silhouetted against a bright, overexposed sky. They are flying in a staggered line across the upper half of the frame. Below them, a dark, textured horizon line suggests a field or ground. In the bottom right corner, the text "CNN LIVE" is printed in a bold, sans-serif font.



THE WORLD'S NEWS LEADER

هكذا من الاجل

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STAC  
POL

The News

# React



Consolidated prices for all shares traded during week ended Friday, Nov. 15

(Continued)

Stocks Div Yld. 100s High Low Chg Cmo

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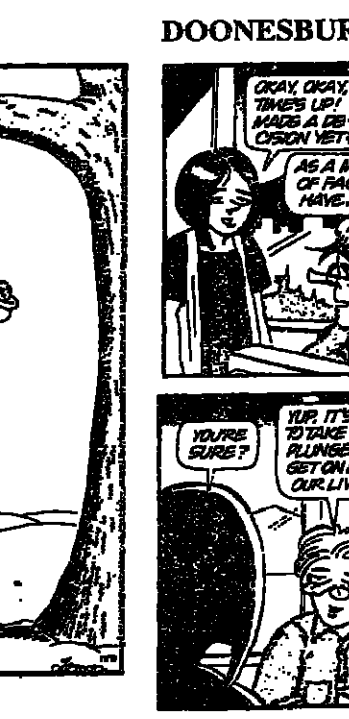
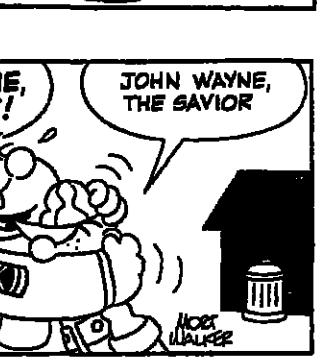
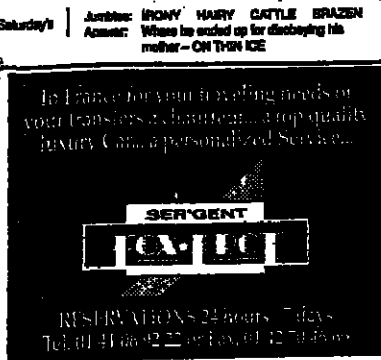
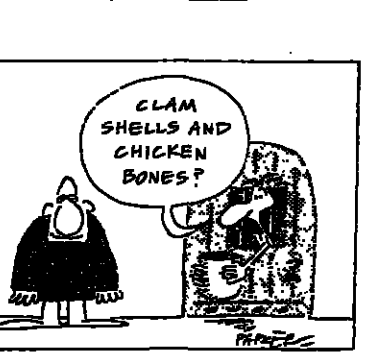
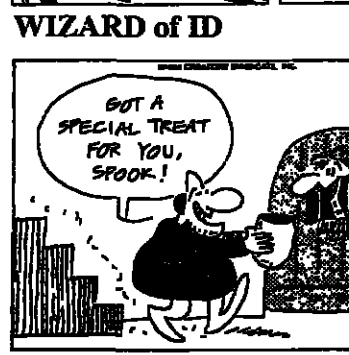
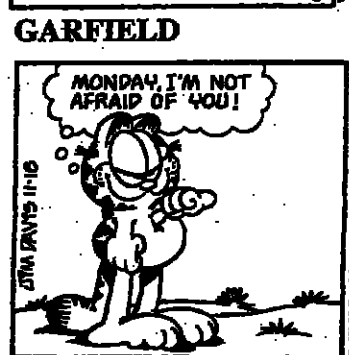
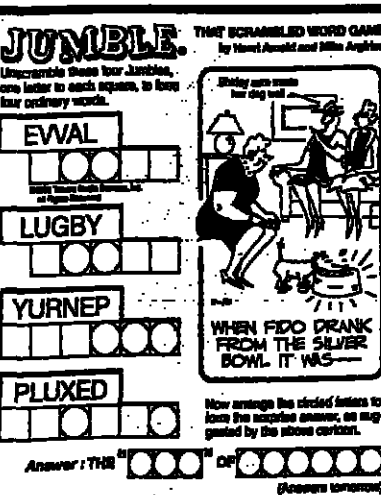
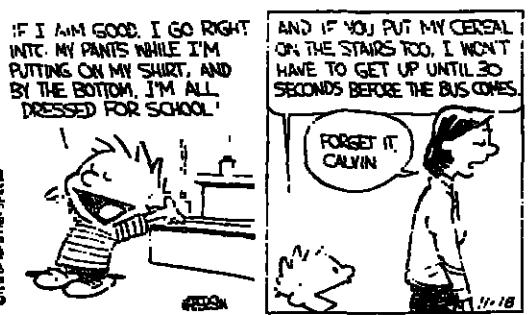
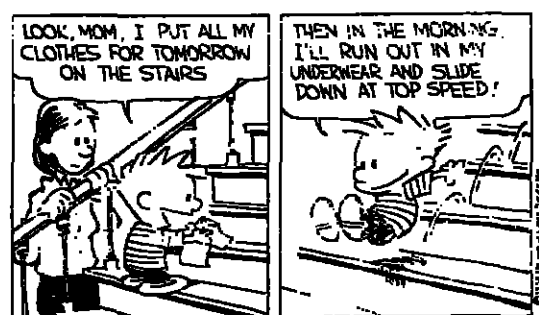
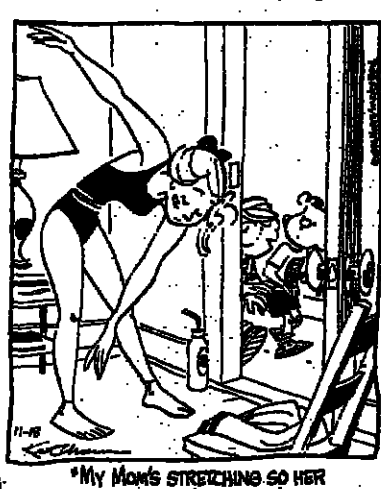
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## PEANUTS



### Early piñatas

**DOONESBURY**

OKAY, OKAY, TIMES UP!  
AND AN AG-AG-TION VETTY

AS A MATTER OF FACT I HAVE

I'M IN, GIRLFRIEND!  
LET'S PULL TOGETHER -  
A BUSINESS PLAN,  
AND GO FIND SOME  
RICH PED-FILE!

Panel 1: A man is sitting in a car, looking stressed. A speech bubble says: "YOU'RE SURE?"

Panel 2: The man is looking at a clock. A speech bubble says: "YUP, IT'S TIME TO GET OUT OF THIS PLUNGE AND GET ON WITH OUR LIVES!"

Panel 3: The man is looking at a clock. A speech bubble says: "LIFEST INSURE, IT'S A SORT-THING WE DON'T HAVE LIVES!"

Panel 4: The man is looking at a clock. A speech bubble says: "I KNOW, I KNOW—FIGURE OF SPEECH."

Bob Fawcett

**THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER**

هكذا من الاصل







## SPORTS

# Redskins Come Up Big To Take NFC East Lead

The Associated Press

So much for November swoons. The Washington Redskins got off to a quick start Sunday and held off the Philadelphia Eagles, 26-21, to take sole possession of first place in the NFC East.

Gus Frierotte threw two touchdown passes to Jamie Asher and Scott Blanton kicked four field goals as the visiting Redskins broke a

## NFL ROUNDUP

two-game losing streak. The Redskins (8-3) took a one-game lead over Philadelphia (7-4) in the division, beating the Eagles for the first time in nine meetings.

Trailing by nine in the fourth quarter, the Eagles closed in when Jason Dunn's 21-yard catch set up Ricky Watters' second 1-yard touchdown run midway through the period.

But the Redskins defense, ranked last in the NFL, came up with some big plays. In the game's final minutes, it dropped Watters for an 8-yard loss, then sacked Ty Detmer, forcing a punt from the Eagles 2.

Blanton then kicked his fourth field goal, a 33-yarder, with 1:20 left. The Eagles drove to the Washington 20, but couldn't convert on fourth-and-10 with five seconds to play.

Lions 17, Seahawks 16 Detroit hung on for a 17-16 victory over Seattle when the Seahawks' kicker, Todd Peterson, missed a last-second field goal, ending a four-game losing streak for the host Lions and a three-game winning streak for Seattle.

Peterson, who earlier had been good from 24, 25 and 21 yards, sent the ball wide right from 41 yards as time expired. Players on the Lions bench jumped and thrust their fists in the air, while their embattled coach, Wayne Fontes, hugged an assistant.

Chiefs 14, Bears 10 Derrick Thomas set a single-game NFL record by sacking Dave Krieg seven times in 1990, when Krieg played for Seattle. On Sunday, in Kansas City's victory over Chicago, Thomas threw Krieg, now with the Bears, for losses twice in the fourth quarter making the 17-year veteran the most sacked quarterback in NFL history.

All the scoring came in the first half as the host Chiefs held the Bears, who ran for 356 yards their two previous games, to just 35. After the Bears took a 7-0 lead on Raymont Harris' 14-yard run, the Chiefs came back with a 20-yard TD pass from Steve Bono to Chris Penn and a 10-yard scoring burst by Kimble Anderson for a 14-7 lead.

Bills 31, Bengals 17 The Bills, who struggled through their first eight games, put together their third solid game in a row, beating Cincinnati at Rich Stadium in Buffalo.

Buffalo won the same way it had in recent weeks, by dominating on defense and using a much-improved no-huddle attack. With Denver's victory over New England, the Bills grabbed sole possession of the division lead.

The Bills' quarterback Jim Kelly completed 13 of 22 passes for 199 yards, scoring one touchdown and throwing for another. His one interception was returned 31 yards by Ashley Ambrose for a score that cut Buffalo's lead to 14-7 in the second quarter.

Falcons 17, Saints 18 The Falcons had two interceptions, tripling their season total, and Eric Metcalf scored his first touchdown of the year as Atlanta defeated visiting New Orleans in a game between two of the NFL's worst teams. Atlanta's victory left both teams at 2-9 and still in contention for the No. 1 pick in next year's draft.

The Falcons, on pace to set an NFL record for fewest interceptions in a 16-game season, picked off just one pass in their first 10 games, and that came in Week 2. But Cornelius Bennett and Brad Edwards had interceptions in the first quarter, the latter leading to a 38-yard field goal by Morten Andersen that gave Atlanta a 10-0 lead.

Steelers 28, Jaguars 3 The Steelers (8-3) kept the Jaguars' quarterback, Mark Brunell, under constant siege, turning three of his four turnovers into touchdowns and a 28-3 victory.

Pittsburgh's 10th consecutive home-field victory marked the return of Yancey Thigpen, who caught two touchdown passes in his first start this season. The turnover-causing defense that was largely responsible for the Steelers' advance to the Super Bowl last season was evident again, too.

Brunell, who directed Jacksonville's 24-9 season-opening upset of Pittsburgh, never had a chance. A relentless blitz helped keep the Jaguars (4-7) backed against their goal line for much of the first half.

Carnell Lake, charging in untouched on a safety blitz, returned one of two fumbles by Brunell for an 85-yard touchdown that made it 21-3 in the third quarter and ended the Jaguars' only sustained drive.

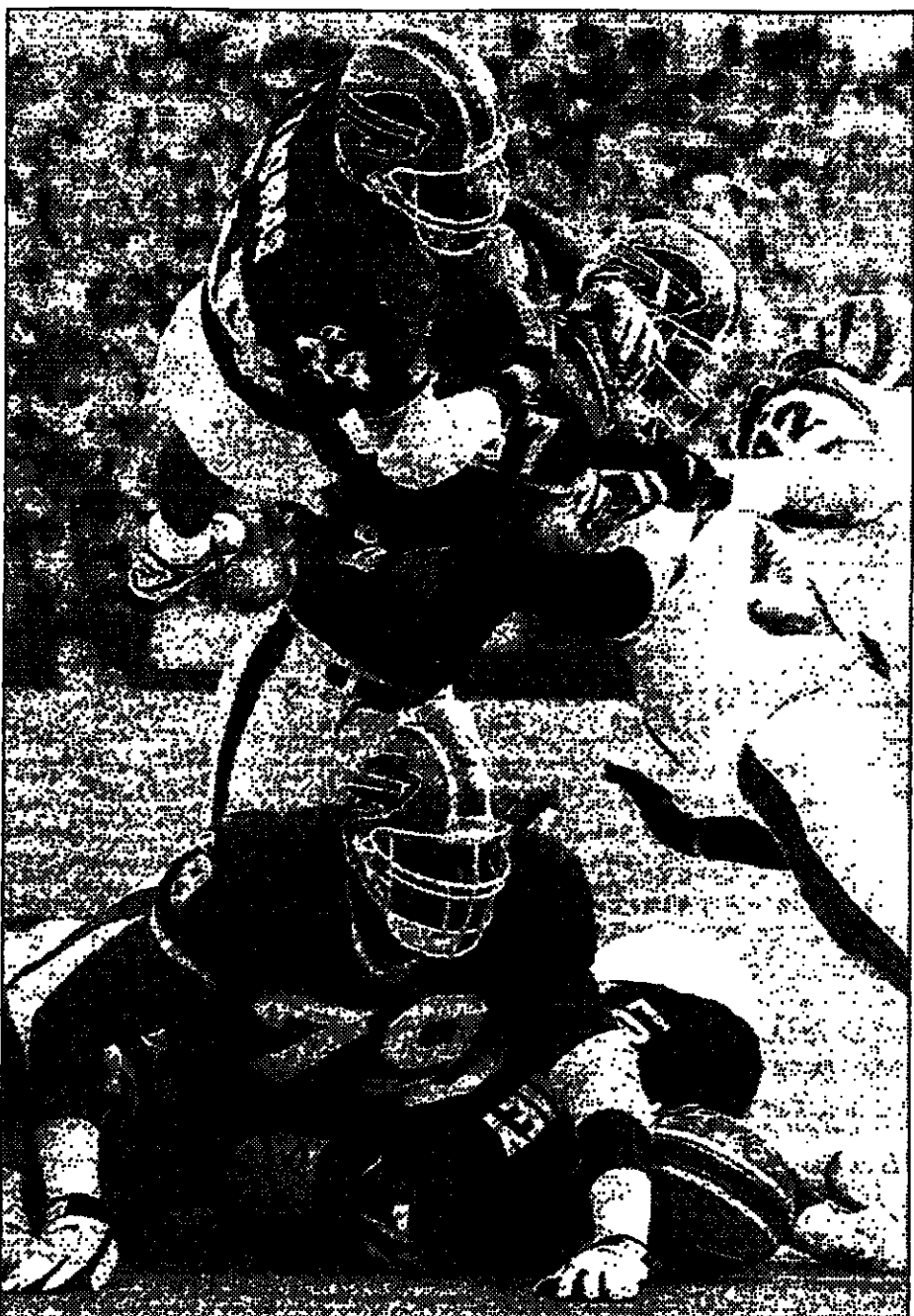
Panthers 20, Rams 10 After taking the entire first half to get rolling, stand-in quarterback Steve Beuerlein kept Carolina on its playoff track.

In the third quarter, Beuerlein directed two scoring drives and was 6-for-7 for 55 yards to guide the visiting Panthers to a 20-10 victory over St. Louis. Anthony Johnson scored one of the touchdowns and had 123 yards rushing.

Beuerlein started for the first time since Game 4 in place of Kerry Collins, who injured his right shoulder in last week's victory over the New York Giants. He was rusty at first, going 1-for-7 for 6 yards in the first quarter and 4-for-14 in the first half for 48 yards while being sacked four times.

The Panthers (7-4) squandered favorable field positions in the first half, starting from their own 49, 48, 40 and 35 and producing only 3 points. The third quarter was a different story, though.

Starting from the 46 on their first pos-



The Bills' Thurman Thomas diving for a touchdown against the Bengals on Sunday.

session, the Panthers tied the game at 10 on a 9-yard pass from Beuerlein to Wesley Walls. A Rams' safety, Keith Lyle, separated Walls from the ball with a huge hit after Walls' jumping catch. One official ruled it an incomplete pass, but Walls' feet had already touched down, and after a long discussion the score stood with 10:10 left in the third.

Carolina took the lead on a 7-yard run by Johnson with 1:31 left in the quarter and tacked on a 34-yard field goal by John Kasay with 2:43 to go.

Colts 34, Jets 29 The Indianapolis Colts found a way to win because the New York Jets always find a way to lose.

The host Colts forced five turnovers, four on interceptions of Frank Reich, to beat the Jets. Richard Dent also sacked Reich for a safety,

and Eugene Daniel had two interceptions, returning one 35 yards for a touchdown as the Colts snapped a four-game losing streak.

The Jets (1-10), who rank last in the AFC in takeaway-giveaway ratio, recovered three fumbles by the Colts (6-5) and led 29-26 early in the fourth quarter after a 32-yard pass to Jeff Graham, his career-best third touchdown reception of the game.

But after an Indianapolis punt and a personal foul on New York, the Jets started the next series from their own 6. On third down, Dent caught Reich in the end zone, his 131st career sack, and the safety pulled the Colts to 29-28.

Aided by two pass interference penalties on New York, the Colts moved to the Jets' 19, where Cary Blanchard's third field goal, a 37-yarder, put them ahead with 8:10 left.

# Buckeyes Headed For the Rose Bowl

The Associated Press

Ohio State is in the Rose Bowl, and Lou Holtz is probably out at Notre Dame.

The Buckeyes are in the Run for the Roses for the first time in 12 years, thanks to Matt Finkes' fumble recovery and 45-yard sprint for a touchdown with 6:18 left that gave them a 27-17 victory over Indiana on Saturday.

"Finkes made the most important play of his career," said Ohio State's coach, John

one on a 77-yard pass play — as the Seminoles (9-0) rolled up 548 yards. If FSU beats Maryland next week, both the Seminoles and the Gators would bring unbeaten records into their yearly showdown on Nov. 30.

No. 5 Nebraska 49, Iowa State 14 Scott Frost threw for two scores and ran for two, and Ahman Green rushed for 214 yards and a touchdown in three quarters as the visiting Cornhuskers (9-1) held Troy Davis to 138 yards. Davis needs 40 yards next week against Kansas State to become the first major-college back to rush for 2,000 yards.

No. 6 Colorado 12, No. 9 Kansas State 0 Roy Demer and Herchell Troutman scored touchdowns, and a freshman cornerback, Damen Wheeler, had two interceptions as the host Buffs (9-1) set up a key conference matchup against Nebraska on Nov. 29.

Mississippi State 17, No. 8 Alabama 16 Brian Hazlewood kicked a 39-yard field goal with 8:49 left as the Bulldogs (4-5) beat the visiting Tide for the second time in 39 years.

No. 13 Northwestern 27, Purdue 24 At Evanston, Illinois, Brian Gowins kicked a 32-yard field goal with four seconds to go as the Wildcats (9-2) beat the Boilermakers (3-7). With the game tied, 24-24, Eric Haddad's fumble with two minutes left gave the Wildcats the ball back at the Purdue 43.

No. 21 Virginia Tech 21, No. 18 Miami 7 Keion Carpenter scored on a 100-yard interception return with 1:54 remaining, ending Miami's chances to tie the game and lifting the visiting Hokies (8-1), who still have a shot at the Big East title.

Georgia 56, No. 20 Auburn 49 At Auburn, Alabama, Torin Kirstey scored from a yard out in the fourth overtime period. Earlier, a Georgia defensive tackle, Jason Ferguson, stopped Auburn's Dameyune Craig on fourth-and-3 as Georgia rallied from a 21-point deficit to force overtime.

# Invinci-Bulls Rout Hawks to Go 10-0

The Associated Press

Michael Jordan, held to two points in the first 21½ minutes, finished with 25 as the Chicago Bulls remained unbeaten with a 97-69 victory over the undermanned Atlanta Hawks.

The Hawks, playing on Saturday night without their starting guards, Mookie Blaylock and Steve Smith, had

## NBA ROUNDUP

their lowest point total since scoring 68 against Cleveland on Jan. 26, 1995. Dennis Rodman added 15 rebounds for the host Bulls, who will take a 10-0 record into a seven-game road trip.

By the time the defending NBA champions return to the United Center on Dec. 5, they might own yet another league record — the longest undefeated streak to start a season. Washington set the mark with 15 in 1948 and Houston tied it in 1993.

Knicks 76, Timberwolves 75 In New York, the Knicks nearly allowed the Timberwolves to go two games over 500 for the first time in franchise history. But Minnesota went without a basket for more than 5½ minutes in the fourth quarter, and the Knicks held on.

The Timberwolves had a chance to tie at the buzzer, but



Cavs' Bob Sura passing around Terry Mills of the Pistons.

Tom Gugliotta missed a 3-point shot from the right corner. Bulls 106, Celtics 92 Washington held Boston scoreless in the final six minutes to keep the Celtics winless on the road. The Bulls, who trailed by 12 in the third quarter and by 5 at the outset of the fourth, closed the game with a 17-3 run.

up to six weeks. Anderson took up the scoring slack against the Raptors and made a clutch 3-pointer for a 90-85 lead with 26 seconds to go.

76ers 91, Heat 89 In Miami, Rex Walters made a 3-pointer with 33 seconds remaining, and Philadelphia held the Heat to just two points in the final six minutes. Walters' 3-pointer capped a 14-2 run to close the game.

Pistons 102, Cavaliers 88 Grant Hill scored 8 of his 27 points in the last six minutes as Detroit snapped a nine-game losing streak in Cleveland.

Nets 106, Nuggets 99 Kendall Gill scored 32 points to lead host New Jersey to its first victory of the season.

Rockets 115, Warriors 103 Clyde Drexler, overcoming sore knees that have bothered him all season, scored a season-high 33 points as Houston held off visiting Golden State for its eighth victory in nine games.

Jazz 88, Mavericks 87 John Stockton scored 23 points, including two free throws with two seconds left, as visiting Utah escaped with a victory over Dallas.

SuperSonics 106, Kings 96 Hersey Hawkins scored seven points during a late run as Shawn Kemp sat on the bench in foul trouble as host Seattle won its sixth straight by defeating Sacramento

# Sharks Rebound to Salvage Tie With Flyers

The Associated Press

John LeClair scored his 11th and 12th goals, but the San Jose Sharks came back twice in the third period to earn a 2-2 tie with the Philadelphia Flyers.

The Sharks got goals from Jeff Friesen and Greg Hawgood in the final 11 minutes on Saturday night to send the game into overtime.

Tony Granato had the best scoring chance in overtime, but the Flyers' goalie, Garth Snow, made a tough save on a close-range shot with about 30 seconds left.

Senators 4, Islanders 1 Bruce Gardiner scored his first two NHL goals in the third period as Ottawa beat New York. Tom Chorske also scored in the third period as the visiting Senators won their second straight game.

Rangers 5, Penguins 3 Adam Graves scored the first of New York's six second-period goals that lifted the struggling Rangers over Pittsburgh.

Graves' goal came just 10 seconds into the period and started what would become the seventh time in the Pen-

guins' 30-year history that they allowed six goals in one period at home. The victory ended New York's three-game losing streak and a 0-4-1 slide.

Devils 6, Lightning 3 Brian Rolston scored three of the Devils' five third-period goals to lead New Jersey to a comeback victory over visiting Tampa Bay. John MacLean scored the other two

## NHL ROUNDUP

third-period goals, and Mike Dunham, who replaced Martin Brodeur to start the final period, stopped all 10 shots he faced.

Canadiens 6, Canucks 1 Jocelyn Thibault stopped 37 shots, and Shayne Corson scored his first two goals since being re-acquired by Montreal as the host Canadiens beat Vancouver. Martin Rucinsky, Chris Murray, Stephane Quintal and Vincent Damphousse also scored for Montreal.

Blues 2, Flames 0 Grant Fuhr recorded his 18th career shutout as St. Louis extended its winning streak to four games.

The Blues limited visiting Calgary to just 21 shots, including 13 in the final two periods. Fuhr stopped all of them en route to his first shutout of the season and first since March 5. He has been in goal for all four victories during the Blues' current streak.

## Scoreboard Plummets to Ice

Routine maintenance proved disastrous for the \$4 million, eight-sided scoreboard at the new Marine Midland Arena, The Associated Press reported from Buffalo, New York.

A cable loosened or snapped on the gigantic board as it was being lowered on Saturday afternoon, sending the entire mass crashing to the ice below and postponing the game Saturday night between the Buffalo Sabres and the Boston Bruins. No one was injured.

"Portions of it may be salvageable," said Larry Quinn, the Sabres' president. "But if the board needs to be replaced, it's a custom-built scoreboard. We are seeing if there are any temporary boards available." The game is to be rescheduled.

# THIS WEEK ON EUROSPORT

The Tennis season comes to a close and we go to Hanover as the top eight players in the world compete for the World Championship who will come out on top as Sampras, Agassi, Becker, Muster and Chang come to town?

## Tennis:

19-24 November, LIVE, ATP Tour World Championship

The top eight players in the world meet in Hanover to compete for the World Championship

## Figure Skating:

21-24 November, LIVE, Nations Cup from Gelsenkirchen, Germany

This is part of the Champions Series and brings together some of the top skaters in the world

## Alpine Skiing:

21-24 November, LIVE, World Cup from Park City, USA

The best men and women skiers meet in Park City for the second round of the World Cup

## Football:

19 November, The UEFA Cup, Third Round, first leg

The battle intensifies as we reach the third round stage of one of Europe's top tournaments



Europe's No. 1 sports TV channel for Europe, covering the best action from Europe and around the world.



Herald Tribune  
SPORTS

PAGE 22

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1996

## WORLD ROUNDUP



Fabrizio De Chiara fell into a coma after a fight Saturday.

## Boxer 'Brain Dead'

**BOXING** The Italian middleweight Fabrizio De Chiara was declared brain dead Sunday. He had fallen into a coma Sunday after collapsing in the ring during a title bout Saturday in Avenza, Italy.

Surgeons twice operated to remove blood that was putting pressure on his brain, said doctors at Santa Chiara Hospital in Pisa.

De Chiara, 25, was fighting Vincenzo Imparato in a 12-round bout for the Italian middleweight championship.

After Imparato landed two sharp blows to De Chiara's head and one to the stomach at the end of the final round, the referee stopped the fight. De Chiara made it back to his corner and collapsed. (AP)

## Long Putt for Victory

**GOLF** Jane Crafter sank a 42-foot eagle putt on the last hole Sunday to win the Australian Ladies Masters by a stroke, her first victory in four years.

Crafter, an Australian, closed with a 5-under-par 68 for a total of 19-under 273 at the Royal Pines resort, one stroke ahead of Laura Davies and Jane Geddes. (AP)

## Games Call For Women

**OLYMPICS** Juan Antonio Samaranch, the International Olympic Committee president, called on Sunday for more women competitors in the Olympic Games.

Speaking at the end of a four-day IOC executive meeting in Cancun, Mexico, Samaranch said that women had totaled 37 percent of the athletes at the Atlanta Games this year and that he was hoping for 40 percent at the next Games in Sydney.

The IOC officials had said it might add women's weightlifting and water polo and more teams in field hockey and handball.

At the meetings, IOC officials confirmed that cities hosting future Olympics would be bound by contract to avoid the type of commercialization that marred the Atlanta Games.

The IOC also decided that there will be a record 28 sports in the Sydney games. Only the white-water part of kayaking will be cut while taekwondo and triathlon will be added and beach volleyball and women's softball, introduced on a provisional basis at the Atlanta Games, retained. (AP)

## Victory for Costa Rica

**SOCCER** Costa Rica scored all its goals in the second half as it beat Guatemala, 3-0, in San Jose on Sunday in World Cup qualifying.

Javier Delgado put Costa Rica ahead after 53 minutes. Hernan Medford and Ronald Gomez added the others. Costa Rica is tied with the United States atop the group.

Each has won both its games, while Trinidad and Guatemala are winless in three. The top two teams advance to the final round playoff. (Reuters)

## Champions Falter Across Europe

Few of the contenders for the Champions Cup looked much like champions in their domestic league competitions over the weekend.

The next round of games in the group stage of the tournament — the Champions League — is on Wednesday. Perhaps it distracted some clubs.

Juventus and Milan, Italy's two entrants, played to a scoreless tie Sunday. Ajax Amsterdam was upset by NAC Breda in the Dutch league. Sunday, Auxerre, the team it faces Wednesday, continued its poor recent form

## Soccer Roundup

with a 1-0 loss at Rennes. Borussia Dortmund, was held to a tie at home by Karlsruhe in the Bundesliga while Atletico Madrid, the reigning Spanish champion, gained a hard-fought 2-1 victory over Espanyol.

Manchester United ended a dismal run with a 1-0 home victory over Arsenal, thanks to an own goal.

Portuguese champion Porto beat Rio Ave 1-0 but its weekend was dominated by accusations and counter-accusations over a report that club president Jorge Nuno Pinto da Costa bribed a referee in a European game 12 years ago.

**NETHERLANDS** Ajax, the Dutch champion, and PSV Eindhoven, the league leader, both suffered surprising league defeats Sunday.

Ajax lost 2-0 at NAC Breda and PSV was beaten 1-0 by lowly Willem II Tilburg, but with second place Feyenoord losing on Friday the top of the table stayed unchanged.

Ajax dropped to sixth. It may have to add Kiki Musampa and Marcio Santos to a long list of absentees.

Ajax fell behind to a fine 13th minute solo goal from Australian Tony Vidmar and a 36th minute strike from American international striker Ernie Stewart.

**ITALY** European Cup holders Juventus and reigning league champions Milan fought to a scoreless statemate in

a rain-soaked clash in Turin. Both sides had their chances but an inspired display from Milan's veteran defender Franco Baresi, playing only his second match of the season, and superb goalkeeping by Juve's Angelo Peruzzi ensured it remained goalless.

Second-half substitute Michele Padovano came closest to breaking the deadlock in the 60th minute but his shot hit the post.

The result kept Juventus third in the table a point adrift of Vicenza and two behind Inter, which tied 2-2 at home to Fiorentina on Saturday. Milan lies a distant fifth.

Vicenza, which has never held sole lead of Serie A, wasted a chance to go top when it drew 2-2 at lowly Verona. Vicenza was lucky to come away with a point after an own-goal by Giovanni Lopez and a goal by Filippo Maniero gave its Veneto rivals an early 2-0 lead.

Striker Roberto Murgia cut the gap in the 36th minute and Verona defender Marco Baroni returned Lopez's favor with an own-goal 11 minutes from time.

**SPAIN** Real Madrid climbed to the top of the first division Sunday after giving its best performance of the season to win 3-1 at Sevilla. Real is one point clear of Barcelona which plays Valladolid on Monday.

A mistake in the Sevilla defense in the 19th minute let Predrag Mijatovic rifle a shot past goalkeeper Monchi Rodriguez.

Ten minutes later Davor Suker, a former Sevilla player, broke through and scored.

Salva Ballesta scored for Sevilla after capitalizing on a defensive mix-up. But seven minutes Mijatovic, unmarked from a corner, blasted in Real's third goal.

On Saturday, Atletico Madrid hung on to beat Espanyol after taking a 2-0 lead with goals by Jose Luis Camarero and defender Santi Denia. Atletico had to fight hard after Javi Garcia scored for the visitors 10 minutes from the end and forward Kiko Narvaez was sent off.

**ENGLAND** Manchester United's



Juninho of Middlesbrough outracing Dean Yates of Derby County, far right, to the ball Sunday. Derby won 2-1.

misery was ended Saturday when a Nigel Winterburn own goal presented them with a 1-0 home win over fellow premier league title challengers Arsenal.

The 63rd minute goal was a scrappy affair. Arsenal goalkeeper David Seaman, mis-hit a clearance to Nicky Butt who drove the ball hard and low into the Arsenal goalmouth and toward Karel Podborsky at the far post. Winterburn stopped to block the ball with his chest and pushed it into the goal.

Peter Beardsley's 200th league goal, eight minutes from the end, gained leaders Newcastle a 1-1 home tie with West Ham. Newcastle, already without one England striker, Alan Shearer, lost another, Les Ferdinand, for up to eight weeks with a broken cheekbone.

**GERMANY** VfB Stuttgart dislodged Bayern Munich from the top of the German first division Saturday with a 3-

1 home victory over Bochum. Bayern slipped to third after a goalless draw at struggling Freiburg.

Reigning champions Dortmund lost ground after a disappointing 1-1 draw at home to Karlsruhe.

**FRANCE** Jean-Pierre Papin scored twice and as Bordeaux beat league leaders Paris St-Germain 5-3 Saturday.

The Parisians are three points ahead of Monaco, which beat lowly Caen 1-0 with a goal from teenager Thierry Henry two minutes from time.

Auxerre, with two of its strikers on the injury list, fell victim to a third. Stephane Guivarc'h, who has been in brilliant form since the champions loaned him to Rennes for the season. Guivarc'h struck his 13th goal of the championship.

In Bordeaux Papin opened the scoring in the fourth minute. Johan Micoud

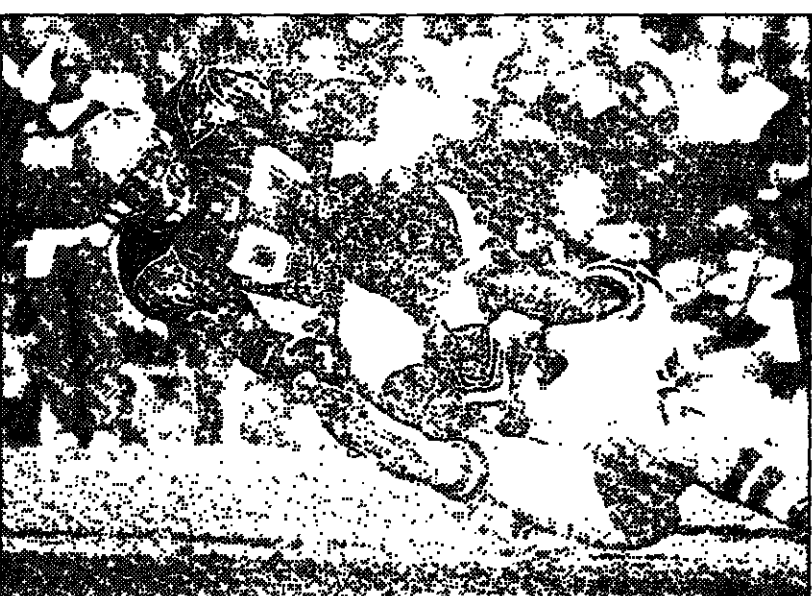
put the home side two up in the 31st. Parice Loko struck twice late in the first half. Papin put Bordeaux ahead again with a 52d-minute penalty.

Julio Cesar Dely Valdes scored for PSG in the 62d minute. But Claudio Biaggio put Bordeaux ahead again in the 74th minute after replacing Papin.

"It was a beautiful match," said PSG's Brazilian manager Rogardo.

**RUSSIA** In St Petersburg, Spartak Moscow won the Russian championship Saturday with a 2-1 playoff victory over titleholders Alania Vladikavkaz.

Brilliant strikes from captain Ilya Tsymbalar in the 27th minute and Russian Player of the Year Andrei Tikhonov eight minutes from time secured the fourth title in five years for Spartak. Anatoly Kanishchev scored in the 85th minute for the provincials from the North Caucasus.



Allen Aldridge of the Denver Broncos upending Ben Coates of the Patriots

## Broncos Pound Patriots

**FOXBORO, Massachusetts** — Since John Elway joined the Broncos, they have not lost to the Patriots. Since Terrell Davis got to Denver, it hasn't even been close.

Davis scored three first-half touchdowns as the Broncos beat New Eng-

land, 34-8, on Sunday. It was Denver's ninth consecutive victory over the Patriots and the second straight blowout of the would-be AFC title contenders.

As a rookie last season, Davis ran for 97 yards and a touchdown as the Broncos beat New England, 37-3. This year,

he gained 154 yards on 32 carries and 56 more on four receptions. He also caught a touchdown pass and ran for two more scores as Denver (10-1) built a cushy 24-0 halftime lead. The Patriots (7-4), who had won four straight games and seven of their last eight, had hoped for a victory to move them within one game of Denver in the race for the AFC's best record.

But they never recovered from coach Bill Parcells' failed gamble on their first possession. Lining up to punt from the New England 32-yard line, punter Tom Tupe threw a pass to linebacker Ted Bruschi for what would have been a first down, but Bruschi dropped it. Five plays later, Elway hit Davis for a 15-yard touchdown to make it 7-0.

## Back Injury Fells Graf After First Set

## Novotna Wins Advanta by Default as German Star Drops Out

**PHILADELPHIA** — Steffi Graf broke down with a back injury at the end of the first set to hand Jana Novotna victory in the final of the \$450,000 Advanta Championships on Sunday.

Moments after the third-seeded Novotna won the set 6-4, Graf notified the chair umpire, Donna Butler, that she would be unable to continue. The default gave Novotna her third consecutive tournament triumph.

The victory was only Novotna's fourth in 29 matches against Graf, and her first since defeating the German star at the 1992 French Open. Graf had won the last 14 meetings between the two players. "You have to play her so many times before you can beat her, before you finally have a chance," said Novotna, whose other recent tournament victories came in Zurich and Chicago.

"She is the No. 1 player in the world, and she has the most difficult game. Basically, nobody else plays like her."

Graf, the No. 1 seed and defending champion, was unable to finish her second-consecutive tournament. She retired from a match in Leipzig, Germany, against Anke Huber last month with a sore left knee, and originally had withdrawn from the Advanta tournament before reconsidering last Sunday.

Graf complained of soreness in her lower back on Saturday night after a semifinal victory over Marianne Werdel Witmeyer.

"I tried a lot of treatment last night — chiropractor, massage — but it wasn't enough," Graf said Sunday. "It didn't make sense to continue, she added, "because I wasn't able to move or turn."

Graf, whose father Peter was released from jail in Mannheim, Germany, on

Friday after being held for 15 months on tax-evasion charges, said she would still try to play in next week's year-ending Chase Championships in New York. Graf is the No. 1 seed and defending champion.

"Obviously, I'm going to wait as long as possible and try everything," she said.

Sunday's match started out even, as neither player faced a break point in the first six games. Novotna broke through in the seventh game, though, when she ended a long rally with a forehand volley winner on her third break point.

Novotna closed her next service game with an ace, and won the set on her first opportunity when she volleyed Graf's weak backhand return for a winner at 5-4, 40-15.

"When Steffi came out and hit an ace in the first game and then served and volleyed, I said, 'Oh, it looks like I'm going to see something different from her today,'" Novotna said. "But I was able to keep up with her."

Novotna, who earned \$79,000 for the victory, will move up one spot to No. 3 in the WTA Tour world rankings this week, making her the third Czech-born player to reach that level. The others were Hana Mandlikova, who now serves as Novotna's coach, and Martina Navratilova.

On Saturday, Graf reached the final with a hard-fought victory over Marianne Werdel Witmeyer of California, 6-2, 7-5. Novotna beat Yayuk Basuki.

**Woodies Reach Final**

Todd Woodbridge and Mark Woodforde needed only 60 minutes to eliminate the No. 2 team of Grant Connell of Canada and Byron Black of Zimbabwe,

6-3, 6-3, to reach the final of the Phoenix/ATP World Doubles Championships, The Associated Press reported from Hartford, Connecticut.

The so-called Woodies were to face Alex O'Brien of the United States and Sebastian Lareau of Canada on Sunday, who advanced with a tight 7-6 (10-8), 7-6 (7-4) victory over Trevor Kronemann of the United States and David Macpherson of Australia.

"It didn't feel as easy as it looked," said Woodbridge, who lost his service in the first game Saturday to help put his team behind 2-0. "I was a little nervous at the start and we felt the pressure."

A victory in the final would make the Woodies the first doubles team in history to win the World title, the U.S. Open, Wimbledon and an Olympic gold medal in the same year.

After the early service loss by Woodbridge, the Aussies were just about perfect. They broke Connell to level the match at 3-3, then broke Black in the eighth game, forcing the Zimbabwean into crucial volley errors. In the next game, Woodbridge served out the set after overcoming two break points.

The second set took only 29 minutes.

O'Brien and Lareau won their 58-minute first set after squandering three set points in the tiebreaker and being down one set point to Kronemann and Macpherson at 8-7.

Finally, at 9-8 with their fourth set point, O'Brien and Lareau won it on Kronemann's double-fault.

In the second set, O'Brien and Lareau had to overcome a set point at 5-6 before forcing the second tiebreaker.

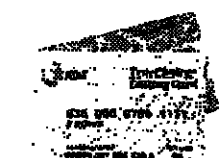
With a 6-4 lead in the breaker, O'Brien served an ace to end it.



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